CORNER-STONE LAYING.

...ceremonies at the Foundation of the New St. Francis Xavier Academy... yesterday afternoon at 3 p. m. the ceremony of blessing the corner-stone of St. Francis Xavier Academy took place at their new location, at the corner of Twenty-ninth street and Wabash avenue, and was witnessed by a large number of clergymen of the Catholic Church, and several hundred spectators. Among the dignitaries present were Bishop Foley, of Chicago; Bishop ...of Richmond, Va.; Father McManus, Baltimore, Md.; and Fathers Waldron, ...Venneman, Riordan, Oakley, McGuire, ...Hayes, Campbell, Ryan, and McDer..., of this city. [illegible]

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE BANKS AND THEIR REFUSAL TO PAY CHECKS UNTIL THEY PASS THE CLEARING HOUSE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—The action of the banks ...refused, last week, to pay checks that had ...passed through the Clearing House is being ...discussed by the press and public. [illegible] ...but the city banks are now certifying the ...of their dealers as "Good through the Clearing House." They claim there is no other ...left to them for settling the enormous daily transactions of the brokers, ...from $100,000,000 to $125,000,000 ...day. [illegible] The Times claims this is all right ...proper, but the World and Journal of Commerce assail the reservation very sharply. [illegible]

A BLOODY AND BARBAROUS TRAGEDY.

...most bloody and barbarous tragedy in New Jersey is slowly coming to light. The laborers ...new railway tunnel in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, were paid off last week, and went ...a spree. [illegible]

WALL STREET.

Affairs in Wall street were generally quiet to-day. The only exciting feature was Drew's corner in Erie. [illegible]

STOCKS.

...the general stock market Panama advanced ...rapidly from 136¼ to 141¼, forming the only interesting feature outside of the Erie corner. [illegible]

MONEY.

...easy throughout. Call loans ranged from 7 to 3 per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

...active, but steady at 107⅞ to 107⅞ for sixty days, and 107⅞ to 109 for sight.

GOLD

...at the opening at 114, but afterwards declined to 113¼, with a recovery to 113¾@113⅜.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

...Central Pacific bonds ...Union Pacific firsts ...incomes, 79½@79¾.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour quiet; low grades irregular; medium grades lower; better brands steady and quiet; ...superfine in moderate request. [illegible] Wheat without important change... [illegible]

PROVISIONS.

Pork quiet, the inquiry being chiefly for trade ...October; $14 10 is bid. Cut meats in fair demand, and firm. Bacon dull and heavy.—Lard ...tame, with little export inquiry.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Burnett's Cocoaine, the peer of hair preparations, unrivalled as a dressing for the hair, and peculiarly adapted to its various conditions.

Brown's Bronchial Troches, for Coughs, Colds, etc. ...25 cents. Brown's Teething Cordial for children. Pleasant, reliable, and safe. Only 25 cents. For sale by all druggists.

Cupid's Ambuscades.—The sly archer, Love, ...his arrows from many coigns of vantage, but it is doubtful whether he delivers his heart-taking shafts from any ambush with more effect than when he ...them from the braids and folds and ringlets of a superb head of hair. [illegible] Lyon's Kathairon as a daily dressing [illegible]

The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, September 26, 1872.

The venerable Rev. Peter Cartwright, one of the oldest warriors of the church militant, died at his residence in Pleasant Plains yesterday.

The man of destiny amuses himself by telegraphing long and mysterious messages in cipher, and the German Government amuses itself by intercepting them.

If the Committee of the Louisville Convention, who have issued a circular calling for the support of O'Conor and Adams, are to be believed, the way to save the Democratic party is to lead it to a fourth defeat.

Abyssinia seems determined to consummate some alliance or other with England. Theodore sought the hand of Queen Victoria, and his successor, King Johanny, asks England's protection against Egyptian aggression.

Death is knocking at the palace-gate in Europe. The death of the King of Sweden has just thrown the English Court into mourning. A royal half-sister of Queen Victoria is dead, and the King of Denmark is very low.

To discharge half of the eighteen thousand Communists now imprisoned in France—as we are told the Thiers Government is about to do—is much more sensible than the recent farcical proceeding, of sentencing to death several prominent leaders, who were at the time far beyond the jurisdiction of the Government, and who, during the session of the International at The Hague, walked calmly in and out, under the very noses of Thiers' helpless informers.

Not one of the least important functions of the Weather Signal Bureau in a future, we hope not too distant, will be to warn our farmers of ominous change of weather. On the occasion of every storm on the coast its ...tens of millions of the marine wealth of the country. Much of the damage wrought by the storms which have just ravaged the Northwest might have been avoided had there been in operation a system of signals for the interior.

It was the unofficial but efficient efforts of the Bar Association that unseated the unjust Judges of New York, whose unwholesome contact so long polluted not only that city but the world-wide interests centered there. The same Association took measures yesterday evening for the nomination to fill the places of Barnard, McCunn, and Cardozo, of men fit to judge. It is to be regretted that they must struggle for the reformation of the Judiciary under the system of election which makes Judges political but never makes politics judicial.

Mr. George William Curtis is nothing if not a Civil Service Reformer, and hence declined to accept the nomination for Presidential Elector in New York, tendered him by the Republicans of that State. Mr. Curtis has had some facilities for ascertaining the effects of the Civil Service, its prostitution to partisan service, and his refusal to participate in casting the vote of New York for General Grant ought, even if it is not, to be due to a conviction that to do so would be in direct antagonism to Civil Service Reform. Instead of this enlightened motive, he pleads a technical ineligibility.

The air of Pennsylvania, which Mr. Greeley told us the other day he had found so invigorating, has been still further cleared by the letter of ex-Governor Curtin, espousing the cause of Buckalew. Colonel Forney estimates that the Governor's accession gives the Liberals a majority in October of ...000. Senator Cameron openly admits the doubtfulness of the contest, and the whole tribe of Administration supporters who danced so solicitously about Governor Curtin's sick bed find little reward in the convalescent vigor with which he puts himself at the head of the Liberals.

The sturdy peasantry who seek our shores in defiance of such threats as those recently promulgated by the German Government against emigrants should have their approach made as easy as possible. Nothing but the most short-sighted National policy can permit the continuance of that maltreatment of immigrants of which another account reaches us to-day. It is the same story. Vile food, wretched quarters, and incessant cruelties form the preliminary experience which immigrants gain of our beneficent institutions.

Three men kill thirty; investigation, the well-known substitute for prevention, is duly had, and the killers are removed from their positions. This is the official result of the Metis investigation—that the license of the Captain and two pilots have been taken away. Notwithstanding all its sad provocations, public opinion does not demand exemplary punishment for the carelessness that slaughters its hecatombs on our railways and steamers. Perhaps, because it knows that there is something better than punishment—prevention. The Steamboatmen's Convention, now in session at Cleveland, are interested in this matter to the extent of six hundred millions of dollars, and the public look to them for the adoption of precautions that will supersede investigations.

Whether his friends or his enemies will have most cause for congratulation that Mr. Colfax took occasion, last night, in introducing Governor Hawley to the Republicans of South Bend, to touch a fabric of falsehood with the spear of truth, we will allow our readers to determine for themselves. "Fabric of falsehood" is the term Mr. Colfax applies to the Credit Mobilier scandal, and by "the spear of truth" he evidently intends a modest allusion to his own trustworthy and polished tongue. The more or less explicit denials which are being slowly made by the Congressmen concerned, make it every day plainer that nobody in particular got the large amount of stocks and dividends which dipped through Oakes Ames' hands at the Capital.

Whether political feeling inspired the riots in New Jersey, the other day, in which 300 white men attacked half that number of negroes, is not told. But such contests between the races may be expected to multiply if negroes follow the teachings of Wendell Phillips and William Lloyd Garrison, and if they, as a race, follow any party or any candidate. Political principles are not matters of either German, or Irish, or African blood; to make them such is to direct against the race the antagonism that concerns the principle—a mistake which their worst friends are now making with regard to the negroes. For this reason, if no other, we rejoice to see so many influential representatives of the colored men in attendance at the Colored Liberal Convention which met yesterday at Louisville.

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active yesterday, but prices were lower on wheat, corn, and oats, and steady and unchanged on rye and barley. Provisions were quiet but firm, and on meats higher prices prevailed. Mess pork was inactive, but held firmly at $14.50, with buyers at $14.00 spot. Lard held at 9c for winter, and 8 7-8@9c for summer. Meats firmer and higher, at 6 3-4a6 7-8c for dry salted shoulders, and 10 1-4a10 1-2c for short ribs. Highwines active and firm at 89c per gallon for iron-bound packages. Lake freights active, firm, and 1-2c higher, closing at 14 1-2c for corn and 15a15 1-2c for wheat to Buffalo. Flour in good demand and firm. Wheat active and steady, except for the lower grades, which were 2a4c lower. No. 2 closed at $1.17 1-2a1.17 3-4, cash or seller the month; $1.15a1.15 1-8 seller October, and $1.14a1.14 1-4 seller the year. Corn was only moderately active, and 1-2c lower, closing at 31 1-2c for regular, spot, and seller the month, and 35c for October. Oats dull and lower, closing at 23 1-2c for regular, seller September, and 24c seller October. Rye quiet, steady, and firm at 55c for No. 2. Barley in good demand and firm at 68a69c spot, or seller September, and 67c seller October. Hogs met with an active demand during the forenoon, and early sales were effected at a slight advance, but toward the close the demand fell off and prices weakened. The cattle trade was again dull, with prices in buyers' favor. Sheep were unchanged.

The Chicago Tribune.

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HORACE GREELEY.

Continuation of His Triumphal Tour.

Speeches at Corry, and Erie, Pennsylvania.

What Mr. Greeley Knows About Carpet-Bag Governments.

ERIE, Pa., Sept. 25.—Mr. Greeley arrived at Corry, Pa., early this morning, where he made the following remarks:

GREELEY'S SPEECH AT CORRY, PA.

FELLOW CITIZENS: A Presidential election necessarily brings into review the action of your Government, and the measures for good or ill which affect the prosperity of the country, and the welfare of the people. Not that A or B, who may be persons of very moderate capacity and still more moderate worth, should be President or hold some other office, but that you, the people, should look over the whole ground, see what is right and what is amiss, and use your best efforts to correct evils, and to sustain what is good. Now, you are aware, as well as I am, that our country has not been reconciled and regulated, and brought into peace and order, and that nearly eight years have elapsed since the war ended, and peace and security ought to have been attained much sooner than this. Look at the difficulties and obstacles to be overcome now. First, in point of urgency, was what we call the Ku-Klux outrages of the South. Certain persons, mainly open rebels and rebel soldiers, conspired together, formed themselves into companies or organizations of some kind, and in hideous disguises paraded the country,—I mean, certain portions of the Southern country, abusing and maltreating innocent, quiet people, mainly black men. I don't mean to say there were not excuses and provocations for these outrages. There were, but I say there is no justification for any such conduct as that. The presence generally was what they called the carpet-bag governments were abominable. True or not, that is no excuse for hauling quiet people out of their beds at midnight and subjecting them to all manner of indignities. So, then, I said I did not recommend particular or extreme measures, but I said no doubt it is the duty of the State to protect their citizens respectively, and to put down all lawlessness. But suppose they don't, or can't, or won't? The people are entitled to protection, perfect protection. If the State Governments won't give it there must be a power somewhere that will give it. We look after a man who is not more than half a citizen, whom a foreign Government oppresses, and all the power of this great nation is put to work to protect that man. He may perhaps have only declared his intention to become a citizen, but all the cannon and all the force we can command is employed for his protection. Our Government must have the power to protect its own people at home as well as abroad. So I said a year ago last spring. Let the President tell us what sort of legislation he needs to put down these Ku-Klux, and I will back him out to the full extent. He said what he needed. Laws were passed, and after all they did the work. You have not heard of any serious Ku-Klux outrages since those acts were passed. Since those acts were passed, a year and a half ago, nobody has heard of any serious outrage there, though there have been trials in one or two States, especially in North Carolina, yet they are trials for offences committed two or three years ago, long before the act was passed. So the work was done. The Ku-Klux conspiracy was crushed out by the act of Congress, and although these outrages occurred in a very narrow district of territory, they discredited and damaged all the Southern people who may be suspected of any sympathy with those who committed the outrages that was done, but still there remained that other element of discord and discontent at the South which was called the carpet-bag thieves. When they went into the South with our armies, a number of shrewd, unscrupulous men, undertook to make themselves rich out of the property and misery of the vanquished South. They made themselves special leaders and champions of the black people there; they organized Union Leagues and other secret societies, of which the first effect was to consolidate all the black men of the South into one consolidated phalanx, and they give the direction, real government, and management of these black men to these white leaders who were called the carpet-baggers; so then they nominated those for office, and they made themselves Governors and Congressmen, and Secretaries, and soon they, through the machinery of legislation, using simple, ignorant, negroes, some as legislators, and there commenced measures of gigantic robbery. In the first place they made for themselves great salaries, such as the poor Southern States were unable to pay, and they pretended to start a great many internal improvements, and issued bonds in behalf or in aid of these improvements, and they contrived to steal the bonds, sell them for the most they could get, make no improvements, and leave the States, war-wasted and desolate before, overwhelmed with debt. I doubt whether these debts ever can be paid and I am sure there is very little disposition to pay them among the people who own the property of the South. They regard them as frauds, simple iniquity imposed upon them, and the charges unjust burdens they cannot bear. I apprehend if they were to sell out all the property in South Carolina to-day, it would not very much more than pay the pretended debts which have been imposed upon her by the carpet-baggers who rule the negro legislators. Some of them negroes, and all of them being without property, were without proper responsibility. There is an element of discord and hatred, a general belief on the part of the Southern people that we of the North sent these villains down there to rob them, and by enfranchising the blacks, and other measures of reconstruction, we have delivered these people bound hand and foot into the clutches of these corrupt carpet-baggers, to be robbed at their mercy. Now let me try to give you an illustration of the way the thing works. Men say, suppose they do steal, what can we do about it? You pretend to be in favor of local self-government. They have got it, and these local self-government authorities are the rebels. What are you going to do about it? I will tell you of a case. In the year 1868 the State of Arkansas, among other States, was reconstructed under our Republican Legislation. They reconstructed a very large portion of her people; probably one-half of the whole people being disfranchised, not allowed to vote; that is, the poor whites, whom they regarded of no account, voted, while property-holding whites were disfranchised, and allowed no voice in the administration of their Government. So, then, Powell Clayton, a Kansas man, who came in there as the commander of a regiment of our soldiers, or else following in their wake, and one of the leaders of the carpet-bag crowd, was elected Governor of the State. The Constitution then prescribed that all whom Congress had disfranchised, should be denied the right to vote. Well, Congress proceeded very properly, though tardily, to take off this disfranchisement, so that ninety-five or ninety-nine, certainly ninety-five, out of every hundred of those who had been disfranchised as Rebels were re-enfranchised by Congress. But the carpet-baggers said no. Congress has nothing to do with it. Our State Constitution, which we framed in 1868, disfranchised these men whom Congress had there disfranchised. Now Congress takes off the ban; we do not. We are going to keep them tight. They appoint this Governor Clayton; he appoints the Board of Registration for every county, and from the decisions of that Board there is no appeal, and they put in the registry just whoever they please. I met thirty or forty citizens of Arkansas in Louisville two or three days ago, and they told me that over 20,000 of the property-holders and land-owners of Arkansas were now disfranchised, kept off the register; not that the laws require so many, but where the laws did not, the Registers did. They had the power, and they would put on such as they chose, and no more; and when they found they were not going to get the majority without striking off, they would strike off, so as to have the vote kept right. That is the government under which the people to-day are living there. The land-holders ought to be enfranchised, but they are disfranchised by the carpet-bag Government, which means to cause the Electoral vote of the State against the people of the State, by keeping a large part of the people disfranchised; and at the late Grant State Convention, it was solemnly resolved that none of these people disfranchised should be allowed to vote this fall. After that they would see about it. Let me tell you how it operates. In the year 1870 they had their second election under the State Government, not for Governor, but for Legislature and Congress. Powell Clayton, the Governor of the State, and controller of all this election machinery, appointed the Registers all over the State, and was a candidate for United States Senator. It was a safe thing. He would be elected under that system,—first making all the Registers and then putting on just as many voters as they saw fit. Suppose you have a title to be on the registry, they will not put you on, and you cannot get on, and there is no remedy for it. There is another hitch beyond that: Powel Clayton, Governor, and his subordinates are the State Board of Canvassers, with absolute power to reject whatever votes they see fit, and bring out such a result as they choose. So then it appeared, when the Legislature was chosen, that it was largely Republican, yet Mr. Clayton had not got control of it enough to elect him for the Senate. He has to throw out votes as President of the Board of Canvassers. He discards these votes, those that he pleases, so as to bring in the candidate that he pleases. For instance, in one county there was an anti-Clayton ticket. He throws votes out,—three-fourths of the Republican vote. He throws out these and brings in the Democratic ticket rather than have the Republican ticket elected, which was against him; so he goes through the list, and makes out a Clayton majority, which elects him to the Senate. But in doing this, you understand that you cannot reject the votes cast for one officer, and admit the votes cast by the same voters for another office. That is perfectly plain. If you decide that this poll is not a legal poll, you have got to throw it out for all purposes. So Mr. Clayton throws out the votes of the Republicans there, because they were electing an anti-Clayton ticket, and thereby defeats Thomas Bowles, the Republican candidate, and elects John Edwards, the Democratic candidate. John Edwards comes forward with a certificate as good as anybody. Mr. Bowles don't like it. People generally don't. He goes and contests the election, and, with abundance of testimony, proves that these votes of his, thrown out for the sake of electing Clayton, were not rightfully thrown out, and a Committee of the House of Representatives takes the case up, considers it from top to bottom, and says unanimously, without a dissenting voice, the people elected Bowles. He must have the vote; so that on the vote it goes up to the House, which, by an equally unanimous vote, says the same thing, and Bowles is put in. It was not because he was a Republican, because they fought just the same thing in Texas, where they turned out Wm. T. Clark, a Republican, and put in D. C. Giddings, a Democrat, because he was elected by a good majority, and there was not a dissenting voice in the Committee or in the House. So then you see you are not resting on my story about Mr. Clayton and his government. Here is a unanimous decision of the Committee on Elections, that Mr. Clayton had fraudulently returned the votes, and had returned the man not elected; then rejected and ousted the man who was elected. This is not a statement, but a conclusion by the highest possible authority. Well, gentlemen, the Federal Court was convened and held a session two or three months after these outrages, of which I tell you, by Clayton and his board, and the Grand Jury of that Court examined into these facts and indicted Powell Clayton and his confederates for this crime. Mr. Catterson, appointed by General Grant, as good a Republican as ever lived, was going to put Mr. Clayton through, and the State's Prison was before him; but now Clayton and his satellites walked on to Washington, and induced General Grant to remove that righteous and faithful District Attorney, put one of Clayton's tools in his place, and that is the end of the prosecution. That was the end of the whole thing,—all gone to rack and ruin. Mr. Clayton goes swimming into the United States Senate instead of into the State's Prison. You are asked what the Government has to do about it? I will tell you. They all back themselves right on the power at Washington. They all cry out, "Hurrah for Grant; give him two terms." Give him twenty terms if you like. These other fellows are disloyal. They are one-term men. Put them out, they say; turn them out and put in these men who will stand by Clayton and his board, and it is done.

I want you to see that this thing goes all back on you. People of the United States, you are sustainers of these iniquities. If we had a Government in Washington which frowned upon the evils, that Government would stop all this business in a short time. [Applause.] The men who are robbing South Carolina to-day would be on a dead race out of that State two days after they had heard that another Government was about to be installed at Washington, just as [Bullock, of Georgia, resigned] and ran away; so these men would all get out if they did not feel that the mighty arm of the Federal Government was outstretched for their protection and defence. It is against this iniquity that we fight. The villains who corrupt elections in Arkansas are all shouting for Grant, shouting and working for him, and they are gaining immunity for their crimes.

Fellow-citizens, I do not know what will be the decision of the people in the contest now before us. Everybody else is confident that what they wish will be the result. I only know that if the people could look into these wicked Governments at the South, and see them as they are, they would no longer be sustained by the public sentiment of the North. I know that, and I believe that light is creeping in. Two thirds of your journals have never told the people what the truth is about these carpet-bag villains. They suppress the facts. They conceal the facts, and, as a consequence, the people do not understand to-day. They say what reconciliation do you want? They say we are reconciled. What more do you want? Now, I am not reconciled to have such robbers govern the States. I want to be reconciled. I want Governments that honest men can afford to be reconciled to. I plead for reconciliation. The Southern people have greatly sinned, in my judgment, and have greatly suffered. I have a friend who went down to South Carolina and spent some time there and came back. He is a very zealous Republican, and he said that he had seen many things he did not like. He said: "I saw a man who, when the secession began, was living in Paris on an allowance from his father of $25,000 a year. He is now clerk to a negro Assessor of Charleston at $2 a day, and mighty glad to get it." Now, such things do take place, and I do think that the people have suffered a great deal. I think that it is time that a generous hand was outstretched to aid them. I think it is time that the Northern people should say: "Countrymen at the South, we have insisted that all the blacks shall be enfranchised, and they have been enfranchised. Now, then, we insist that you shall all be enfranchised likewise." There are twenty thousand disfranchised this day in Arkansas, and the only hope of carrying that State for Grant is to keep them disfranchised. That is one of their purposes to keep them disfranchised; and all over the South there are such iniquities as this, I think, hiding from the light. Now, then, we want the Northern people to say to the South, to those who have been our enemies: "Let us forget the past; let us come together on one common platform. We wipe out all disfranchisement, all proscriptions; stand with us on a common platform of nationality, equal rights, equal law for all the people, and let us all again take hold and push forward this mighty Republic on its career of greatness and prosperity." This is what I think the people ought to see in this election, and make the Southern people feel that, though they have been very wrong, that we have forgotten all that wrong, and are now prepared to take hold with them, and to carry forward the destinies, to promote and advance the greatness and glory of this country as one united fraternal people. To that end I labored; that end I seek, and I do believe that that movement, "the Cincinnati movement," of which I am the exposition and symbol before you, is calculated to produce that end. To secure the end, I am individually nothing, but that movement was right, and was not a moment too soon. [Applause.] I implore the people to take care and reach it successfully and triumphantly. [Three cheers.]

MR. GREELEY'S SPEECH AT ERIE, PA.

FELLOW CITIZENS: It was about forty-one and a half years ago that I, a rather green country boy, with all my worldly wealth done up in a very small bundle, walked into this place one winter morning, looking for work by which to earn my bread. I found employment and kindness in the service of Mr. Sterrett, in the Erie Gazette office, for six months, and those six months are among the pleasantest of all the months I now recall. [At this moment the noise of locomotives, blowing off steam, compelled Greeley to pause, and in the interim he was introduced to Mr. Allen, Chairman of the City Committee, and Commodore Jim Stewart, the only Democratic negro in the city, who, wearing an old hat having the words for wear and with the words "Uncle Horace," printed on the band, persisted in forcing his way through the crowd and shaking hands with the Sage.]

The trains having moved away, Mr. Greeley proceeded: I tried to be, fellow-citizens, while I lived here, a diligent, faithful, correct, though not very rapid type setter, and I trust that in my humble sphere I made some friends and no enemies. I was a little given to political reputation, which seemed to me rather a peculiarity of the place, for I never saw so many red-hot politicians in any other place I have visited than in Erie forty years ago. I still trust I gave no one just cause of offence. I am sure no one who differed from me had laid up against me anything I said during my sojourn here. Well, the time came when there was no work here for me to do. I would gladly have remained for years, perhaps for all my lifetime, but work failed, and like too many others I set my face toward New York, thinking in that great city, as so many others have mistakingly thought, I could not fail to find employment. I went there, and though for some years my hope was very slight,—it often seemed that I could find means to stop but a few weeks only,—still I was able to hold on, and after ten years I gained a footing there that is likely to abide. I have, fellow-citizens, been at work there 40 years as a printer and editor—the trade which I had learned and the erection to which I had always aspired. I have been reasonably successful there. [Laughter.] That is to say, though I have not amassed wealth, probably never shall do so, I have always been generously subsisted. My labors, which have been constant and arduous, have been fairly remunerated. Now old age begins to creep on. I do now feel, in spite of all the bitterness, in spite of the proscription which I have encountered by over-many old friends with whom I have seen cause to differ, to-day I feel tolerably certain that so long as my right hand shall not forget its cunning I shall be able to earn a decent existence without pulling up my stakes and making another experiment of a place and chance to live well.

Fellow-citizens, I feel deeply grateful to the many old friends whom I met in Erie these many years ago. The greater number of those I knew and loved then have passed away. We who remain are few. We who loved each other then are few. A new generation has formed up here in Erie, so that probably four-fifths of all whom I knew and loved when I took up my bundle and started out of Erie, 41 years ago, are not living now. You are a new generation, but I know Erie. I know her spirit, I know her liberality, I know her readiness to afford generous appreciation to the motives and purposes of those she has known and esteemed. So I feel sure that when the bitterness and passions of the day shall have passed away, I may return to Erie and reunite some of the ties of friendship which latter occurrences have somewhat tried, but which I am sure they have not totally separated. I have kind memories of Erie, and I trust some that are here have gentle remembrances of me, so that in the future, as in the past, I shall come to them with open hand and a hearty smile, and be with them as I was in the days gone by.

Now, then, a few words. I will say a few words with regard to our political condition. I have differed with old and dear friends. I have differed for years past with them. It has gradually grown. I have a very early and very ardent liking for the Republican party. Those principles were nothing new to me. I held them, cherished them, long before there was any such a party; consequently when the time came when the old Whig party should perish and disappear, I was one of the first to step out from under that banner, and link my efforts and my fortunes with the new party, whose great leading, fundamental purpose, was the preservation of the Federal Territories from human bondage. I worked with that party till all of its purposes had been accomplished. The Territories were saved and saved forever. The Union being assailed, was defended, and thoroughly, absolutely, finally rescued from peril. Slavery, which, in my judgment, had been the great curse and the great danger of the country ever since its foundation, a growing peril, an enormous evil, has passed away with the rebellion. Now, then, I said the time has come when, with slavery and the rebellion gone, now what shall hinder us from being evermore a thoroughly united and fraternal people. [Applause.] I did not even curse those who fought against us, for it seemed to be very likely if I had been South as they were, educated as they were to believe slavery the highest good, I might have acted and thought as they did; but the evil having passed away, I said, now let peace and friendship reign. Well, there came obstacles. In the first place, I held that the necessity of our position dictated that we should act with good faith; that we should take care of the colored people of the South, and that they should not be made to suffer in their free estate for our acts. We had emancipated them, and now there was, it seemed to me, a peril that they would be held accountable and made to feel the edge of wrath, and I said we must stand by them. When, in 1866, a very commendable effort was made to reconstruct the country and bring it in harmony without saying one word in behalf of the blacks, I was not ready. It was said, let the States do it. But who are the States? You mean the whites of the States. So I held back, refused to join that movement, because it seemed to me that no guarantee [illegible] ...that the black people of the South should be fairly treated. We went on demanding that they should be enfranchised, and they were enfranchised. Their rights are just as sacred as yours and mine; they are ...better assured than those of the ...men here whites, for, while there are as ...black men disfranchised, there are a good many white men who are allowed no voice in the disposition of their own property, while men without property vote away and mortgage by encumbrance debt, so that at this hour I do believe there are States in this Union where the mortgage created by unjust and unrighteous legislation, in the form of public debts, salaries, etc., is equal to more than half of the entire value of the property. It amounts to a confiscation of the property. The men who own the property are allowed no voice. They cannot vote, and the men who own no property vote the taxes, and it is not mortgaged until the owners sink into despair. Now, it seems to me that the time has come when we, who have been generous as well as just to the blacks of the South, should learn to be generous, or at least just, to the whites of the South. [Great applause.] They were our enemies. They are so no longer. They did oppose the measures which we deemed necessary to the public safety and well-being, but those measures were carried, and they no longer oppose them. They, through the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore, in July last, give an authentic expression of their sentiments. They said we accept the results of the war, we accept emancipation, we utterly repudiate the idea that the slaves are to be paid for or the rebel debt paid, or anything like this. We ask only to be admitted on the common platform of American citizenship, standing there equal with those who were once our slaves, equal with you who were once and now again our countrymen. I think that offer might be accepted. I think the Northern people who fought against them, who vanquished them, can now afford to be generous, and can unite with them under one flag, with one law for rich and poor, white and black, and we of the North will remember only what is good and just, and will clasp hands with our late enemies, now our countrymen, in genuine, in hearty, fraternal union. These were my sentiments. You have heard them in the past. You know how often they have exposed me to bitter hostility from old friends. Men could not see that my effort to go bail for Jeff. Davis had nothing to do with him. He was but one man. It was an overture to the whole Southern people. There were millions of men who felt that act as a kindness to their section. For their sake I deemed it wise to do as I did, and on other occasions like this. There had not been three days passed since the armies of Lee had surrendered till I was pleading with my Northern brethren to treat them with forbearance. I told them you will make a great mistake if you stain your victory with one drop of blood. [A gentleman here whispered to Mr. Greeley that the train would start in five minutes.] Since I have but five minutes more let me improve them to this purpose. You see men all around me who say I shall be defeated. But I cannot be defeated. I may not succeed as a candidate, but the effort I am making to bring the people into more trusting relations with each other cannot fail. It must succeed. This day men are on the stump all over the country trying to prove that Grant has been more magnanimous towards the Southern States than I have been. I don't want to contradict that. I want the two parties to take a running race to see which can do the most magnanimous and generous. [Cheers, laughter, and cries of "That's the talk."] That is a part of this contest. Suppose I am beaten. They cannot go back on the record I have made any more than the record which the party made at Baltimore. If I were beaten to-morrow, you would find them coming in next winter with a bill of nearly universal amnesty, so then in a few years we will drag them up to it. Do your duty, therefore, citizens of Pennsylvania. Do whatever you think right and best, and believe that out of all this strife and contention, this bitterness and proscription, a Divine Providence is working out beneficent and glorious ends for the future of our country.

THE STEAMBOATMEN.

National Convention at Cleveland.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 24.—The steamboatmen's National Convention was called to order at 3 o'clock to-day, in one of the Kennard House parlors, by Captain Thomas Sherlock, of Cincinnati, Chairman of the Executive Committee. D. D. Smith, of New York, was chosen temporary President, and Bartram Snyder, of the North American and United States Gazette, temporary Secretary. The following committees were appointed: On Credentials—E. F. Folger, of Maryland; Jas. Mc-Cord, St. Louis; James Wis, Ohio; H. Fox, Maine; N. J. Bigley, of Pennsylvania. On Permanent Organization—W. L. James, of Pennsylvania; J. H. Lumke, of Indiana; L. A. Pierce, of Ohio; Stark Whiton, of Massachusetts; John Allen, Jr., New York. During the absence of the Committee speeches were made by some gentlemen. Captain W. S. Kounts, of Missouri, said he had investigated the disaster to the Merrill on the Mississippi a short time ago, and found that the would-be fire extinguishers were good for nothing. He learned that a member of Congress was interested in the manufacture of the extinguishers, and they had to be forced upon steamboatmen. The speaker said he had been compelled to give up the passenger licenses of five steamboats on account of over-inspections in St. Louis. Certain clap-trap inventions were required at New Orleans, and others at Pittsburgh, and at Cincinnati still others. Captain B. O. Osborn, of the Nautical Gazette, regretted that the wise men of Washington delegated so great an interest as that of the steamboat interest of the United States to a young man who knows nothing practically of steamboats; who had to take a local inspector into his confidence to tell him something about inspection. Captain Osborn called it a great farce—a fraud upon the people—to put such an ignoramus in steamboat matters in so responsible a position. He thought it a necessity to reform all the Boards of Inspection in the country. He said he knew some inspectors who could not write, and he hardly thought some of them could read.

The Committee on Credentials reported the the list of delegates, A. F. Goodrich, being from Illinois.

The report was accepted, and a permanent organization effected. The following are the officers: President, Thos. Sherlock, of Ohio; Vice Presidents, John L. Whiting, of Michigan, and D. D. Smith, of N. Y.; Corresponding Secretary, B. S. Osborn, editor and proprietor of the Nautical Gazette of New York; Recording Secretary, W. L. James, of Penn.; on Correspondence—John Allen, Jr., S. M. Ferris, N. Y.; S. P. Fisher, Mo.; W. C. Smith, Md.; J. A. Williamson; on Printing—B. Osborn, N. Y.; J. H. Papper, Penn.; F. W. Nickerson, Mass. The Executive Committee was formally called on for a report, but not being ready the Convention adjourned until evening. In the evening the Convention met, but adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning, the Executive Committee not being ready to report.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 25.—The National Convention of the owners and managers of steam vessels reassembled this morning in the parlor of the Kennard House, President Thos. Sherlock in the chair. There was an attendance of seventy delegates, representing a capital of $500,000,000.

B. S. Osborn, of New York, offered a series of resolutions setting forth that, as collisions between steamboats and sailing vessels were mostly caused by the manner of carrying the lights, and by bad lookouts on sailing vessels, they should not get a clearance until inspection showed they were supplied with the necessary lights, screenboards, and other appliances, and that the United States revenue cutters should be ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury to cruise for and seize all vessels not properly supplied, and that the owners and masters of such vessels should be proceeded against. Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

C. W. Copeland, of New York, submitted the report of the Executive Committee, which occupied nearly three hours in reading. It was a detailed account of the doings of the Committee in Washington, and criticised the Treasury Department for its prejudice against steamboatmen, and the ignorance of the Department officers, who assumed to control the commerce of the country. These officials were mere amateurs, and not practical men, and were more deeply interested in the traffic in patents than in the welfare of commerce or the safety of travellers. The steamboat law was a farce, and the officials were opposed to improvement in legislation, because it would interfere with the money making schemes. In the report were a number of official documents, embracing one from the Treasury Department addressed to the Commerce Committee of Congress, opposing any alterations in the present law, which compelled the use of patent appliances, many of them absolutely worthless, and known by practical steamboat men to be dangerous to life and property, and held owners and commanders of vessels responsible for accidents caused by their use. The report was accepted and ordered printed.

The Executive Committee reported further that it was considered necessary that local steamboat associations should be subordinate to some central organization, and presented resolutions providing for changing the character of the meeting from a National Convention of Steamboat Men to a National Board of Steam Navigation; that the officers and committees be continued in office, and that the archives of the Convention be transferred to the new association. The resolutions were adopted.

John Allen, Jr., D. D. Smith, and C. W. Copeland, of New York; J. A. Lemcke, of Indiana; and Henry Fox, of Maine, were made a Committee on Constitution and By-Laws. President Sherlock was added. Hon. James R. Negley, of Pittsburgh, a member of the Congressional Committee of Commerce, was invited to address the Convention. Mr. Negley counselled the acceptance of the bill now before Congress as the best that could be done at present. He was sorry, as a friend of the Government, to see one of its departments arrayed against a bill prepared with more care than any bill presented to Congress since he became a member. The officials were limited in their knowledge of the necessities of commerce, and desired to embody in the statutes provisions that would bear hard upon the welfare of the country. He was a friend of the Administration, and hated to make such a confession. On account of inimical legislation 50 per cent of the commerce of the world sailed under the cross of Saint George, and he, as an American, hoped the time would quickly arrive when the United States, which should be the commerce carrier of the world on the high seas, would take her proper position. It was painful for him to hear read a paper emanating from the Treasury Department, both evasive and ambiguous, which was no better than a schoolboy's essay. All the officials seemed to desire was liberty to kill commerce, and the lamentable ignorance on the part of the inspectors appointed by the Government, of practical details, and the oppressive and unjust laws now in force would soon reduce our commerce to a condition even worse than its present deplorable state.

Adjourned to 3 p. m.

The Board reassembled. The Constitution was reported. The preamble set forth that the objects of the Board should be to protect the rights and guard the interests of steam navigation, in all its branches, on the waters of the United States; to discuss questions affecting its general interests, and to take such action as might be necessary for the increased safety and protection of steam vessels, the lives of employes and passengers, and the property in charge. The first article provides that the Board should consist of two delegates from local or branch associations, and an additional delegate for each 5,000 tons Custom House measurement of steam tonnage, or fraction thereof exceeding 2,500 tons; the delegates to continue in office for one year, or until their successors were elected. Where there are no local organizations, owners or managers of steam vessels can become members upon application to the Board of Directors, and agreeing to pay the assessments in proportion to the tonnage they represent.

Article 2 provides for the usual officers, who should be a Board of Direction, and be elected at each annual meeting.

Article 3 provides for an annual meeting to be held on the third Wednesday in September, and for special meetings at the call of the Board of Directors, or upon the application of a local organization, indorsed by five members of the National Board.

Article 4 provides that the Board of Directors should have the control and management of business, and that necessary assessments should be levied upon local organizations in proportion to the tonnage represented.

Article 5 provides that local organizations may withdraw at any annual meeting.

Article 6 refers to defraying expenses, and Article 7 to the mode of amending the constitution.

The constitution was adopted.

Local organizations, owners and managers were directed to send their addresses to the Corresponding Secretary, at New York, within the next thirty days.

It was resolved that fifteen members of the Board, together with the Board of Directors, be appointed to visit Washington to secure the passage of the bill pending in Congress, with such amendments thereto as in their judgment would add to the efficiency for the better protection of life and property, and for the relief of owners of steam vessels from onerous, unequal, and unjust exactions.

The following were elected: S. L. Fisher, St. Louis; H. J. Phelps, New Orleans; John Allen, Jr., Buffalo; J. B. Coyle, Portland; C. W. Copeland, New York; F. W. Nickerson, Boston; A. Smith, New York; J. E. Paine, Erie; S. Horner, Pittsburgh; E. F. Folger, Baltimore; W. C. Smith, Baltimore; J. A. Lemcke, Evansville; N. J. Bigley, Pittsburgh; R. H. Woolfolk, Louisville.

The officers of the old organization were formally re-elected, with the addition of L. M. Shirley, of Ohio, as Treasurer.

It was resolved to extend an earnest invitation to all steamboat-owners throughout the United States to join the organization, either by forming an organization or in their individual capacity.

Philadelphia was chosen as the scene of the next annual meeting.

Mr. George L. Coon, of Louisiana, wanted to know if any member of the Board ever knew of any persons being saved by a life-preserver. In 25 years' experience he never knew of one.

Mr. Allen thought thousands were saved by them.

Mr. Osborn said life-preservers were found properly buckled on fifteen persons who were found drowned after the Metis disaster.

Mr. William C. Smith, of Baltimore, would not hesitate to jump overboard in a smooth sea with six pounds of cork around him.

Mr. Osborn remarked that if he was ever caught in a storm a door would be his best hold. Powerful men were in the habit, in case of threatened disaster, of taking more than their share of life-preservers, leaving the weak powerless. A few days ago, on the East River, when a piston-rod broke, one man was found with five life-preservers. It was impossible to make any law to reach such cases.

Adjourned till 8 p. m.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 25.—The Board met at 8 p. m., Vice President Whiting in the Chair. A resolution was passed not to use gauges known to be worthless, no matter by whom invented or under whose patronage they were put in the market. The Board of Directors was instructed to prepare an address to the Secretary of the Treasury, setting forth the objectionable features of the Steamboat law, and requesting his co-operation in remedying its defects.

Several votes of thanks were passed, including one to the members of Congress who were disposed to improve the law. The Board of Directors were directed to issue an open letter to the press of the United States, explaining their position, and the efforts being made by them to secure safety of life and property. The Board adjourned to meet next year.

WISCONSIN.

Third Day of the State Fair.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 25.—The heavy rains have nearly defeated the hopes of projectors and exhibitors thus far, and given affairs a bad set back.

There is one important and encouraging feature. Milwaukeeans have contributed largely to the present exhibition,—it is believed more so than on any previous occasion. The amount of machinery from one establishment would be a credit to a city of greater pretensions, having at least $30,000 worth of engines, mills, bolts, and the largest balance ever made, being 12 feet in diameter, and intended for a company in Chicago. Although the terrible weather has interfered, yet I noticed two steam engines running. Large loads of heavy iron-work are still arriving, and this department presents a lively appearance.

Domestic animals are are quite liberally represented—cattle show good; also that of sheep—but swine and poultry are not as plentiful. As to fruit—it is difficult to say what the show will be, for exhibitors are putting them on the terraces, but it will be fine, judging from the packages. Flowers have taken their places more readily.

The amount of agricultural implements is creditable. The people of this city have contributed largely to the Fine Arts Hall, and other departments. One thing worthy of imitation is the special premiums offered by the merchants and hotel-keepers of Milwaukee, which are very liberal indeed. There are visitors in every nook and corner, who are waiting for fair week, and the principal hotels are full even now. The Newhall is running over. On Thursday the address is to be delivered by Hon. Geo. B. Smith, of Madison, on Labor Reforms.

The fire engines are busy pumping the water out of the cellars.

Singular Case of Mental Derangement—Railroad Fatality.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 25.—The Democrat to-night tells a singular story of mental derangement in the case of a girl named Margaret Kelly, 16 years old, of the town of Dana, in this county, who lost her reason while in apparent good health, some time since, and with it her knowledge of the English language, and acquired complete command of the German language, so as to speak it fluently, though she had never studied it, and so far as known, never lived where it was spoken.

A Norwegian, named Ole Nelson, employed in a brick yard at Oregon, was found dead at a bridge near that station on Tuesday morning. From the appearance of the body, the presence of a whiskey bottle, and other circumstances, it is supposed the man had been to Madison to see Barnum's show, had missed the regular train on the Northwestern Railroad, returning, and got on one of the circus trains, but finding it did not stop at Oregon, and being partly intoxicated, undertook to jump off at the bridge, where he was found, and was killed.

PACIFIC COAST.

The Supervisors Vote to Submit the Question of Railroad Aid to the People—An Injunction, Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24.—The Supervisors, last night, by a vote of 10 to 2, passed ordinances allowing the people to vote $10,000,000 as a donation to the San Francisco & Colorado Railroad Company; also $2,500,000 to the Central Pacific Railroad Company for constructing a bridge across the bay, thirty miles south of San Francisco, at Ravenswood. While these ordinances were being passed, the Supervisors were served with an application for an injunction from one of the District Courts, on complaint of citizens, who charged that the Supervisors had been bribed for $300,000 to pass that ordinance, but, disregarding their sworn charges, the Supervisors proceeded to take their final action. A legal investigation will be made. The Supervisors also rejected an ordinance allowing the city to take $3,000,000 stock in the Thirty-fifth Parallel Railroad. Public sentiment appears to be almost a unit against these proceedings, and, from present appearances, both propositions will be voted down by the people, a vast majority of whom wanted the Thirty-fifth Parallel Railroad project submitted, as the only one that promises independence to San Francisco from the Central Pacific Company's domination.

RAILROAD RIOT.

Three Savage Combats Between White and Black Laborers—One of the Former and Three of the Latter Killed—Excitement.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—The Sun publishes the details of an affray at Hunterdon, N. J. One hundred and fifty blacks, mostly from Virginia, and over three hundred whites were at work on a tunnel on the new railway from Perth Amboy to the coal mines. On Saturday night a party of the whites, who had been drinking, assailed a party of the negroes, who had been out serenading, and were repulsed. They procured reinforcements and resumed the attack, only to be repulsed a second time. About midnight the whites rallied in considerable numbers and attacked the negroes, burning their buildings. Both sides were armed with pick-axes and other implements. Charles Coil, a white laborer, was killed during the fight. The overseer quelled the riot, but most of the negroes fled in terror. The whites then, to seek vengeance for the death of one of their number, made an organized attack upon the negroes and butchered three of them in a most horrible manner. The people in Hunterdon County are greatly excited. The murderers and their fellow-workmen have banded themselves together, resolved to resist attempts to arrest them, while the Sheriff seems undecided in his operations. Many of the negroes have fled from the place.

Fires.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 25.—The flouring mill of Jacob Tealis, on Central avenue, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss on the building is $8,000; on the grain, $12,000. Insurance, $4,000.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 25.—The Northern Ohio Lunatic Asylum, at Newburg, Ohio, is now burning. Two fire engines have just gone from here. Will send further particulars as soon as possible.

OSHKOSH, Sept. 25.—A terrible fire is raging here now at 5 p. m. It first broke out in Campbell's shingle mill, and as there is a perfect gale blowing, it is hard to tell how much property will be destroyed. Large piles of lumber, several houses, one mill and other property are already destroyed, and the fire still raging. Engines have been sent for to Fond du Lac and Green Bay.

Harvard and the Female Student Question.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—The Committee appointed by the Harvard College overseers to consider and report on the admission of females to that institution, recommend that no action be taken on the subject at present.

FOREIGN.

Abyssinia Appeals for Protection Against Egypt.

Prussia to Construct a Canal to Connect the Baltic and North Sea.

Germany.

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—The authorities have stopped the transmission, by telegraph, of a cipher despatch of 500 words, signed by Napoleon.

It is given out on official authority that, as Bishop Ermeland persists in withholding an acknowledgement of the sovereignty of the State, the Government intends, at the next session of the Prussian Diet, to provide means for meeting the scruples, reservations, and encroachments of the Church.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—The London Times of the 14th copies the following from the Pall Mall Gazette:

"The Patrie professes to be able to guarantee the authenticity of the announcement, which it makes, that the Government of Prussia has finally resolved upon the construction of a monster canal to connect the Baltic with the North Sea. The cost of it will, doubtless, it says, be defrayed out of the French indemnity. A preliminary estimate and plans are already in existence, and in order to study the matter with sufficient minuteness before beginning operations a commission of engineers and superior officers has been appointed to proceed to the spot, and they are expected in Kiel about the 20th inst. According to the Patrie Russia regards the proposed canal with no very friendly or favorable eye, suspecting that it means the substituting of Prussian for Russian influence in the North of Europe. Certainly Prussia seems bent on developing the naval and defensive resources of its Northern coast. Kiel, which is the principal station of the German fleet, is to be thoroughly fortified by powerful works. The German General Staff has declared that these works ought to be constructed at once, or whenever the necessary funds are at the disposal of the Government. The other works to be erected in the Grand Duchies of Oldenburg, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and in Pomerania, will be later in being commenced.

The Nord Deutsche Algemeine Zeitung contains an editorial in reply to a certain statement of the Russian press in regard to the recent conference of the Emperors of Russia, Austria, and Germany. The writer says that the unanimity shown by the Emperors and Cabinets of the three countries, as to the general character of the policy to be pursued by the respective Governments, indicate that the conference will be the most conclusive and fruitful in beneficent results which has ever been held in Europe.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The steamships Abyssinia, Egypt, Caledonia, and Berlin have arrived out.

The opinion of Chief Justice Cockburn, disagreeing with the decision of his colleagues in the Geneva Tribunal, is published in the Gazette. It makes a pamphlet of 250 pages.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The English Court has gone into mourning for the death of the King of Sweden.

The Princess of Hohenlohe, half-sister of Queen Victoria, is dead.

The newspaper correspondence in relation to abuses practised upon steerage passengers continue. Several communications are published this morning bearing testimony to statements of bad treatment. The agents of several steamship lines publish cards denying that steerage passengers by their vessels are not properly taken care of.

Rt. Hon. James Stansfeld, President of the Local Government Board, attended the celebration of the foundation of the Liberal Club at Halifax last night. In the course of the evening he made a speech, in which he alluded to the satisfactory settlement of the Alabama claims. The controlling purpose of Her Majesty's Government, he said, throughout the controversy, was to uphold the cause of peace among nations. We have gained the good will of the Americans, and removed a difficulty which was full of dangers. I hope the time will come when all international difficulties will be settled by arbitration. The British Government is justly proud of the result, and confidently awaits a favorable verdict of the country on the course it has pursued.

Switzerland.

GENEVA, Sept. 25.—Notwithstanding the declaration of Ultramontes that excitement exists here in regard to the removal of the Catholic priest Mermillod by the Swiss Government, the utmost tranquility prevails in this city.

M. Barthelemy Saint Hilaire, the distinguished French philosopher, delivered a very interesting address to-day before the members of the Evangelical Conference, in which he reviewed at length, and with great erudition the labors of the preachers of the gospel in ancient and modern times. The session of the Conference was attended by over 2,000 persons.

Russia and Turkey.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—A special despatch from Constantinople says that one of the late public acts of the late D'Jemil Pasha was to hold an interview with the Czar. The meeting took place on the 19th instant. The Czar expressed a desire to render the relations between Russia and Turkey still more friendly. Kahl Cherif Pasha has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs in Turkey.

Canada.

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 25.—The Governor General arrived here last evening, when he was received by the Lieutenant Governor and military, and escorted to the Government House by a torchlight procession. The Government House was splendidly illuminated. The programme of his reception during his stay here is of a grand character.

Abyssinia.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—A special London despatch says that King Johannes, of Abyssinia, has sent a messenger to England with letters for the Queen, asking for the intervention of England against Egypt. The same messenger has letters for France, Russia, and Germany.

South America.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—Panama papers of the 13th inst. received, state that the steamer Venice exploded her boilers on the Magdalene river, at Bogota, on the 7th inst., killing eight persons, and seriously scalding nine others. Captain Brassford, an American, was blown into the water and saved.

France.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—Eighteen thousand Communists are yet in confinement. It is the intention, however, to immediately release one-half of this number. Only those accused of assassination; thieving, and arson will be tried.

Spain.

MADRID, Sept. 25.—The Spanish budget proposes to meet the excess of expenditures over the receipts by withholding the subsidy of the clergy.

Denmark.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 25.—King Christian is seriously ill.

OHIO.

The Cincinnati Exposition.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 25.—The Exposition, in spite of bad weather, has averaged over 20,000 visitors daily this week. The attendance to-day was over 25,000. The receipts thus far have been more than 35 per cent above those for the corresponding time last year. The semi-weekly display of cut flowers, yesterday and to-day, was superior to those of last week, and very much admired. News has come of large sales of excursion tickets to visitors to the Exposition from other States, and the prospect is that the attendance will continue to grow.

MARRIED.

CELLORS—CORLETT—On the eve of Sept. 24, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Professor F. L. Patton, Rev. W. F. Cellors, of Plymouth, Ill., and Miss Kate, daughter of Robert Corlett, Esq., of Chicago.

McGUIRE—SIMS—September 24, at St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. Father Conway, Daniel McGuire to Miss Jennie Sims, both of this city.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Regular Assembly of Oriental Sov. Consistory S. P. R. S. 32° at their rendezvous, corner Twenty-third-st. and Prairie-av., this (Thursday) evening, for business. By order of the Ill. Com.-in-Chief. J. SLICHTER, Ill. Grand Sec.

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BY ORRIN SKINNER.

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A card headed "Caution to the Public," and signed by Geo. E. Clarke, Agent, appeared in the morning papers of yesterday (24th). Said card notifies the public that "Washington Heights is the property of the Blue Island Land & Building Co., and that they only sell their lots at private sale. The animus of the card is apparent. It is with a view of injuring, if possible, an auction sale advertised by us, of property located at Washington Heights. In July last, we advertised 700 lots at Washington Heights to be sold at auction July 20th. Said lots were situated in the N. ½ of Sec. 5, 37, 14, far from the land of the Blue Island Land and Building Co., and are owned by the Calumet and Chicago Canal and Dock Co., and yet, the Agent of the Blue Island Land and Building Co., through the firm of which he is a member, advertised the lots as located in Washington Heights. Does their advertisement in different papers of that date. The Agent of the Blue Island Land and Building Co. did not claim all Washington Heights as the property of the Company then. Why the claim now? What change has come o'er the spirit of his dream? Does the fact that he does not make this sale have anything to do with it?

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Liberal Republican and Democratic Congressional Conventions.

Candidates Put in the Field by the First, Second, and Third Districts.

L. B. Otis, C. H. Harrison, and J. V. Le Moyne the Liberal Standard-Bearers.

Nominees for Board of Equalization, Messrs. D. C. Skelly, Thos. Wilce, and C. Knobelsdorf.

Eloquent Addresses by the Congressional Nominees.

FIRST DISTRICT.

The Liberal Republican and Democratic Conventions for the nomination of a candidate for Congress in the First District, and also of a candidate for member of the State Board of Equalization, met at noon yesterday, the former body on the first, and the latter on the second floor of No. 88 South Canal street.

THE DEMOCRATS.

The Democratic Convention was called to order by Saint Clair Sutherland, Chairman of the Congressional Committee, on whose motion J. J. Whitehouse was elected President of the Convention, and Moses Wentworth Secretary.

A Committee on Credentials, consisting of St. Clair Sutherland, John McNally, and Herman Lieb, was appointed.

The Committee, after a short absence reported a list of delegates, as entitled to seats in the Convention, and the report was concurred in.

A resolution was adopted that the delegations from the different wards and towns be instructed to cast the full vote of their respective districts.

On motion of J. R. Doolittle, Jr., a Committee consisting of one delegate from each ward, three from the towns in Cook County, and two from Du Page, were appointed to confer with a similar Committee to be appointed by the Liberal Republican Convention, for the purpose of nominating a member of Congress. The different wards and towns selected the following gentlemen as such Conference Committee: First Ward, Herman Lieb; Second Ward, C. H. Swain; Third Ward, Dr. J. A. Hahn; Fourth Ward, St. Clair Sutherland; Fifth Ward, J. R. Doolittle, Jr.; Sixth Ward, William McElligott; Seventh Ward, Thomas Clancy; Lemont, S. Kehoe; Hyde Park, W. D. Farrell; Lake, F. T. Crozier; Du Page County, D. C. Campbell, H. C. Wheeler.

A Committee of three was appointed to inform the Liberal Convention that this Convention had appointed a Committee of Conference to consult them, and Paul H. Dennis, St. Clair Sutherland, and Carston Hickms were appointed as such Committee.

The Committee, after a brief absence, reported to the Convention that the Liberal Republicans had appointed a similar Committee of Conference, of like number.

A motion was made and carried that the Joint Conference Committee also recommend a nomination for member of the Board of Equalization.

The Convention then took a recess to await the report of the Conference Committee.

The Conference Committee, after an absence of about an hour, returned, and reported as the result of their meeting with the Liberal Republican Committee, the recommendation that L. B. Otis be declared the nominee of the Democratic Convention for the First Congressional District, and D. C. Skelly, of Lemont, as member of the Board of Equalization.

The nominations were unanimously ratified.

On motion, the Convention then adjourned to the room below, to meet with the Liberal Republican Convention for the First District.

THE LIBERAL REPUBLICANS.

The Liberal Republican Delegates met on the first floor of the building No. 88 South Canal street at half past 12 o'clock, and were called to order by J. B. Waughop. Nelson Monroe nominated L. H. Davis, Esq., for Chairman, and he was elected. Theodore Brown and T. W. Wadsworth were appointed Secretaries.

On motion the Chair appointed J. W. Tierney, James Wadsworth, Rufus Blanchard, John Cramer, James McKindley, J. C. Dore, and Nelson Monroe a Committee on Credentials.

The Committee retired, and subsequently reported that all the wards, except the Seventh, and the towns in the district were represented, and that the claims of the delegates to seats were attested by formal credentials. The report was concurred in.

Mr. Waughop moved that the Convention express a preference for a candidate for Congress. The motion was agreed to, and Hon. J. C. Dore nominated Hon. L. B. Otis.

Hon. J. C. Dore was nominated, but declined.

Herbert Claflin was also nominated.

A ballot was then had, with the following result: Hon. L. B. Otis, 44 votes; H. Claflin, 2 votes.

On motion, the nomination of Hon. L. B. Otis was made unanimous.

On motion, J. E. Jordan, Hon. J. C. Dore, and St. Clair Sutherland were appointed a Committee to apprise Judge Otis of his nomination. Judge Otis returned with the Committee, and his presence was the signal for prolonged applause. Loud calls were made, to which Judge Otis responded in the following address:

REMARKS OF HON. L. B. OTIS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: After a residence of 18 years in Chicago, I find myself nominated for the first time as a candidate before the people for an office,—that of Representative in Congress for the First District of Illinois, a highly honorable position, and one of vast importance to this great city, and the immense commercial interests of this district, greater, I believe, than those of any other single district in the United States. All I have in the way of property is here, and here I expect to spend the remainder of my days. I have been engaged for many years past in building up Chicago, and am proud of our noble city. [Cheers.] I accept your nomination, and thank you for the compliment. [Applause.] In case I shall be elected I shall do all I can to promote the interests of our city and the District I represent. [Applause.] I hope to see Chicago rebuilt far better than before, and its great mercantile, manufacturing, banking and commercial interests of every kind more prosperous than ever. [Cheers.] This great Reform movement, in which you are engaged, is composed of Democrats and Republicans,—men heretofore differing in political opinions, but now in a union for the sake of the Union.—I confidently trust it is to be successful. [Cheers and "It will succeed."] We ask to have an able civilian at the head of the Government. [Applause.] We ask to have the one term principle applied to the office of President of the United States, so that the President and his Cabinet, and all officers of the Government, will not be engaged every four years in a grand re-election scheme. [Cheers.] We ask for Civil Service Reform, to the end that the people may be relieved, in their political action, from the members of a governing class supported at the public expense. [Applause.] We ask to have nepotism and gift-taking by men high in office cease [cheers], less defalcations, and an honest and economical administration of the Government. [Applause.] I am pleased to know that the candidate of the opposition party in the First District is a highly respectable gentleman, with whom I am well acquainted. This gives assurance that the campaign will be conducted, not on personal grounds, but with an eye single to the public questions involved. It certainly shall be on my part.

In conclusion, I thank you again for the nomination.

Messrs. J. V. Lemoyne and D. C. Skelly succeeded Judge Otis in short remarks.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

On motion, the Chair appointed J. R. Doolittle, Jr., —— Brown, N. B. Boyden, and George Anderson a Committee to perfect the formation of a permanent Congressional Committee, to represent the First District.

The action of this Committee will be duly announced in THE TRIBUNE.

The Convention then adjourned.

SECOND DISTRICT.

The Liberal Republican and Democratic Conventions for the nomination of a candidate for Congress in the Second District, and also of a candidate for member of the State Board of Equalization, met at No. 88 Canal street, corner of Washington, at 11 a.m. yesterday.

THE LIBERAL REPUBLICANS.

The Liberal Republican Convention was called to order by Senator Woodard, Chairman of the Congressional Committee. Mr. F. F. Hilder was elected temporary Chairman, and M. Feineman, Secretary.

Upon motion, each Chairman of a ward delegation was requested to name a member of the Committee on Credentials, and the following gentlemen were selected: P. C. Feeney, M. E. Bailey, H. Lincoln, R. N. Harcourt, O. L. Mann, F. Becker, C. J. Lewis, M. Marks. The Committee, after a short consultation, reported the list, which was concurred in.

General O. L. Mann was elected permanent chairman, and briefly thanked the members for the honor conferred upon him.

A motion to make Dr. C. J. Lewis, of the Fourteenth Ward, permanent Secretary, was carried.

General Hotchkiss said that it was customary in conventions of this kind to appoint a Committee of Conference, and the following gentlemen were named as the Committee: M. E. Bailey, P. C. Feeney, C. T. Hotchkiss, J. King, G. R. Davis, F. F. Hilder, S. M. Booth, M. Marks.

The Committee then retired, and the convention took a recess.

On re-assembling, General Hotchkiss reported from the Committee on Conference that they had met a similar committee from the Democratic Convention, and had agreed that the Congressman be conceded to the Democrats, and that the member of the State Board of Equalization be conceded to the Republicans. Also that a Congressional committee be appointed, one Republican and one Democrat from each ward.

A motion to adopt the report was carried unanimously.

At this juncture a committee from the Democratic Convention entered the room, and invited the Republican Convention to join in a joint convention.

Nominations for candidate for member of the Board of Equalization being in order, Messrs. George W. Spofford, Ninth Ward; Thomas Wilce, Twelfth Ward; F. F. Hilder, Thirteenth Ward; Matthew Marks, Fifteenth Ward, were named. The ballot resulted in the unanimous choice of Mr. Wilce.

Each ward was requested to hand to the Chairman the name of a member of the Congressional Committee.

The Convention then adjourned to the room occupied by the Democrats.

THE DEMOCRATS.

The Democratic Convention was called to order by J. C. Richberg, Chairman of the Congressional Committee. The call was read, and Judge M. R. Graham was elected temporary Chairman, and returned thanks for the compliment, which he would try to deserve. Since there was another Convention in session, he would merely say they were called to nominate a Congressman. Without indicating any preference, they should nominate a good man, who, when elected, would do them credit. They had good men to choose from. He recommended conciliation and harmony in the Convention, as they were preaching it elsewhere.

J. J. Crowley was elected temporary Secretary.

A Committee of one from each ward, on Credentials, was here appointed, consisting of Messrs. D. C. Eddy, A. L. Amberg, P. Carroll, T. F. Judge, W. A. McIntyre, Thomas Courtney, Colonel Peck, and J. E. Trowbridge.

After the Committee had reported, the temporary organization was declared permanent.

The question of appointing a purely Democratic Congressional Committee was discussed, Mr. Richberg favoring it, and finally Mr. Snowhook moved that one be appointed, of one from each ward.

Mr. Richberg thought it well to leave the question till a Committee had been appointed to confer with the Liberal Convention. He made a motion to that effect, which was agreed to.

It was announced then from the Liberal Convention that they had appointed a Conference Committee.

Mr. Richberg moved the Convention appoint a similar Committee of one from each ward, which was agreed to.

The Committee, as appointed, consisted of Messrs. Snowhook, Richberg, Garvey, Judge, Eddy, Courtney, Corby, and Donavan.

The Convention then took a half hour recess.

The Convention reassembled at 2, and the Conference Committee reported through Colonel Snowhook that the Liberal Republicans conceded the Congressman, and the Democrats had conceded to them the member of the Board of Equalization. It was also recommended that both sides be represented on a Congressional Committee of two from each ward.

The report was adopted.

Colonel Snowhook nominated C. H. Harrison for Congress. [Cheers.]

J. C. Richberg seconded the motion warmly, and Mr. Harrison was unanimously nominated.

A Committee of three was appointed to wait on Mr. Harrison, and another, consisting of Messrs. Snowhook, Halpin, and Ingalls, to request the Liberals to meet them in joint convention.

Mr. Storey moved that they proceed to appoint one from each ward for the Congressional Committee.

The motion was agreed to, and Messrs. L. O'Brien, W. J. English, A. C. Storey, T. R. Courtney, O. P. Hathaway, D. C. Eddy, H. W. Nemar, and A. L. Amberg were selected.

The Liberal Convention then entered the room.

The Secretary of the Liberal Convention reported that they had nominated Thomas Wilce as member of the Board of Equalization.

His nomination was confirmed by the joint Conventions, as was that of Mr. Harrison, for both of whom three cheers were given.

Mr. Harrison then spoke as follows:

REMARKS OF MR. HARRISON.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I tender to you, gentlemen, my most heartfelt thanks for the high compliment you have this day paid to me, a compliment of which one possessed of far higher abilities than I dare lay claim to, might justly feel proud. For, in tendering me this nomination, you not only say to me that you have confidence in me yourselves, that you have confidence in my honor and my honesty, and probably in my ability, and that you also believe that the people of the magnificent district for whose representation you nominate me also have confidence in me, and will express their approbation of your choice by the verdict of the ballot at the coming election. [Cheers.]

In accepting this nomination, permit me to make a few remarks somewhat personal, and which I hope will not seem inappropriate now, in our new relation, and which I believe, or at least trust, you will not consider indelicate egotism. I have never, in the true sense of the word, been a seeker after office, although I have already been twice before the people of Cook County as an applicant for their suffrages, and in both instances I was in the position of one not seeking office, but rather desiring to avoid it. Two years ago, when the Democratic Convention of Cook County nominated me for the position of Representative to the State Legislature, I had been absent for several weeks, and was not aware that my name had even been mentioned, for I returned on the very day that the convention was held . . . the first thing I heard was, that I had already been nominated. Being possessed of rather a sensitive nature, being averse, like thousands of far better men than myself, to be made a target for party abuse, or newspaper criticism, I did not hear of this with pleasure. I had attained the age of middle life without ever once thinking of being an applicant for any office. I always paid strict attention to the party issues of the day for the purpose of doing my duty as a voter, but never as a candidate. But when the distinguished individual then at the head of our ticket declined to serve, I recalled a declension that I had made, to prevent further demoralization in the great party with which I affiliated.

Twelve months ago, I was again placed in nomination and positively against my wishes. The combined Committees of the Republican and Democratic parties gave me the nomination for a Commissioner of Cook County. I accepted it and was elected, and since then, at a sacrifice of my own personal interests, I have done my whole duty, as far as I was able, to the County, never once having swerved to the right or to the left from the path which I believed my duty pointed out to me, by any single personal consideration or any single selfish desire. [Cheers.]

Last spring, casting over a schedule of my worldly means, I came to the conclusion that I had enough for my modest wants, and more than enough for my children: for I am one of those who believe that inherited fortune is oftener a curse than a blessing. [Applause.] Looking around me to see how in the future I could be of benefit to my fellow-men, I was probably a too willing listener to the flattering advice of some of my friends, that I should throw myself into the political arena. Carried away, as I confess, probably too early, by their flattery, I placed myself before the people as a candidate for the position you have this day tendered me. I did not do that for the purpose of electioneering, but following the habits of the class from which I came, I believed that the best thing to let the people know, that I was willing to take it, let them canvass my worth, let them weigh my faults. If they thought me unfit I was willing to abide their decision. I say this because I know that in this section, there sometimes exists a feeling that the declaration of candidacy is somewhat indelicate. I myself believe that it is the true way to get the best men, and not to allow persons to be sprung by a caucus, and the people forced by party ties to vote for someone who may not be their choice. [Cheers.]

I need not say to you that we are in full accord to-day in our views of the political situation. There are none, perhaps, of you here who have not heard or read enough of my poor remarks to know that I am in full unison with every Liberal Republican and every Democrat, to bring our country back to something of its pristine purity. [Cheers.] With you I will do all that lies in my power to hurl from the positions they now occupy, those men who, forming a ring around the President of this great Union, are conducting the Government, not as a Government of the people, by the people, and for the people, but as a Government for their own benefit. You know my sentiments on these subjects, and it is unnecessary for me to dilate upon them.

I will detain you, therefore, no longer by dwelling upon them. I will promise you, however, that from this day to the time of election all of my ability, and all of the energy that I have heretofore given to my private affairs, shall be given to bring about a success corresponding to your wishes. I shall do all I can to place in power the two great names that we have chosen as our standard bearers in the nation, Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown. [Cheers.] I accept those cheers as an omen of those that the people will give in thunder tones in the November coming. I believe this people cannot be so overcome by sloth and negligence, or so blind to the oppressions that are now heaped upon them, that they will fail to carry their ticket to a full and complete success.

I further promise you that, if the people of the Second District of Illinois approve of your choice, this day made, that I will do all of my duty as a Congressman, using all of the energy that I am capable of, and I have generally been considered energetic,—and all of the ability my nature has endowed me with, to do the greatest good to the greatest number, never forgetting my own honest and honorable constituents. I promise you that when I come back to give you an account of my stewardship, if I have committed any fault, you will say it is one of the head and not of the heart. But this I do know, relying upon the purity of my nature, relying upon the honesty of my motives, that I will come back to you without a single stain upon my fair name, without one single charge of dishonor, and without a single accusation against my honesty.

Again permit me to give you my most heartfelt thanks for this high compliment.

Mr. Wilce was then called for, and said he had served the people two years as an Alderman. He had striven to do his duty there, and in the new position to which they had assigned him, he should endeavor to be governed by the same principle.

The Convention then adjourned.

THIRD DISTRICT.

The delegates to the Liberal Republican and Democratic Conventions, for the nomination of a candidate for Congress in the Third District, and also a candidate for Member of the State Board of Equalization, met at noon yesterday, at the corner of Canal and Washington streets.

THE REPUBLICANS.

The Liberal Republican delegation assembled in the fourth story of the building No. 88 South Canal street, at 12:30 o'clock. An organization was perfected by the appointment of F. M. Chapman as Chairman, and Otto Peltzer as Secretary.

On motion, the Chair selected as a Committee on Credentials, Messrs. S. I. Bradbury, Otto Peltzer, and Geo Williston.

The entire number of delegates not having arrived, it was considered advisable to adjourn until 1:30. This delegation was composed of 31 delegates from Cook County, and 17 delegates from Lake County.

On reassembling the Committee on Credentials reported that all the wards were represented, but not all the country towns, and that those present were entitled to seats.

The report was accepted.

On motion, the Chairman appointed the following as a Committee to confer with the Democratic Committee in regard to nominations: S. I. Bradbury, A. S. Waterman, George Williston, Otto Peltzer, Louis Nolke, J. K. Miller, and Charles Knobelsdorff.

The Committee reported that, after a harmonious conference the candidates agreed upon were: for Congress, J. V. LeMoyne; Member of the State Board of Equalization, Colonel Charles Knobelsdorff. The nominations were confirmed.

The following District Congressional Committee was announced: S. J. Bradbury, William Waterman, J. L. Allen, Otto Peltzer, and Charles Knobelsdorff.

The Convention then adjourned to meet with the Liberal Democrats.

THE DEMOCRATS.

The Democratic Convention was called to order at 12 o'clock m., by Mr. William Struck, who nominated Mr. Henry E. Hamilton as Chairman of the Convention. He thanked them for the honor conferred upon him. He thought by nominating a good and able candidate for Member of Congress the Liberals could beat Farwell. He cautioned them to be prudent and wise, and nominate a man without regard to previous party affiliations.

Mr. W. C. McClure was elected Secretary.

A motion was made and carried to appoint a Committee on Credentials, and the following gentlemen were appointed by the Chair: John Scheimer, Thomas Shirley, E. M. Dennis, George Blinde, and C. J. Shields.

On motion the Convention then took a recess until half past 1 o'clock, and Colonel Cameron was appointed a committee of one to inform the Liberal Republicans of the fact.

On reassembling the Committee on Credentials submitted their report, and reported the same delegates entitled to seats as previously announced in THE TRIBUNE. The report was unanimously adopted.

The temporary officers were on motion declared permanent.

On motion the following Conference Committee of seven, to consult with the Liberal Republicans of the district, was appointed by the Chairman: Daniel Cameron, John Armstrong, Albert Michelson, Robert Kenney, C. J. Shields, John Scheimer, and H. E. Helm.

The Chairman announced that the Convention of the Second District had nominated Carter H. Harrison by acclamation, which announcement was cheered to the echo.

The Convention then adjourned until the return of the Conference Committee, who, after an hour's absence, returned, and the Convention was again called to order.

The Committee on Conference reported that they had agreed on the nomination of John V. LeMoyne for Congressman from the Third Congressional District and Charles Knobelsdorf as a member of the Commission on Equalization of Taxes.

On motion of Colonel Voss, the report of the Committee was unanimously adopted.

On motion the following Committee was appointed to inform the Liberals that the nominations had been confirmed by the Democrats: General Cameron, J. M. Armstrong, and D. Nelson.

A Committee from the Liberals appeared and reported that they had also confirmed the nominations made by the Committee [cheers].

The following Campaign Committee was appointed by the Chairman: Luther M. Kimball, of Waukegan; H. E. Helm, of Lake View; Theodore Schintz of the Seventeenth Ward; Thomas Carney, of the Eighteenth Ward; Martin Paulson, of the Twentieth Ward.

On motion of General Cameron, the Liberal Convention was invited to join this Convention to ratify the nominations made.

The Liberals, on making their appearance, were greeted with applause, and their Chairman invited to take the chair of the Joint Convention.

On motion of Mr. Helm, the nominations were unanimously ratified by both Conventions.

On motion the following Committee, was appointed to notify the nominees of their nomination: H. E. Hamilton, F. M. Chapman, Daniel Cameron, and Charles Knobelsdorf.

On motion, a Committee, consisting of Wm. Struck, Wendell Noel, and Mr. Nolte, was appointed to inform the other Conventions of the action taken by the Conventions of the Third District.

Mr. Charles Knobelsdorf, being called upon, accepted his nomination in a few appropriate remarks.

Mr. John V. LeMoyne, the nominee for Congressman, was then introduced by Mr. H. E. Hamilton, who proposed three cheers for their future Congressman. After the applause had ceased, Mr. LeMoyne came forward and spoke as follows:

REMARKS OF MR. LE MOYNE.

GENTLEMEN: I am not accustomed to this; it is entirely new to me. Those of you who know me, and I presume there are some here who do, will not think that, because I do not make a flourishing speech, and in elegant language say I thank you, I do not feel grateful, sincerely grateful, for the honor you have conferred upon me. I meet here men who have been Democrats and others who have been Republicans, yet both are willing to sink partizanship and join hands and place country above party. [Applause.] It is very gratifying, exceedingly gratifying, to my personal pride to learn that you have thought fit to give me a prominent place on your ticket. If I can deserve it, I shall be satisfied; and you can rest assured that I shall bring no discredit upon the men who nominated me or the people who support me.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

THE COURTS OF LAW AND EQUITY.

Of General Interest.

Not less than 38 new suits were entered in the Superior Court yesterday.

The United States District Court commenced sitting yesterday, and transacted a large amount of business.

Judge Booth is devotedly hearing the Railroad condemnation cases, transacting a little outside business between the pauses.

Before Judge Blodgett, yesterday, the writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of George F. Smith, charged with desertion from the army, was dismissed by petitioner's attorney.

The wretched state of what remains of the Court House forced itself on the painful attention of every one having business to do there, during the cold spell commencing yesterday morning. The deplorable condition of the County Court was particularly affecting, even to tears—induced by sneezing. About 250 young gentlemen about the Law Courts may be expected to be laid up with severe colds in their heads unless stoves are soon put up.

A curious action will be found in the record below, namely, the Teamsters' Union v. the Town of Lake. It appears that large numbers of teams are engaged in carting heavy loads between the city and Lake, and that the authorities of the latter place have conceived the bright idea of adding to their revenues by imposing a license tax on the teamsters. The latter claim that, having been licensed in Chicago, the State law exempts them from having to pay fresh licenses in every town they carry to, all local by-laws to the contrary notwithstanding.

The United States Circuit Court.

CHANCERY—JUDGE BLODGETT.

726. Buchanan v. Morrison et al. Leave to amend bill.

727. Same v. Von Hollen et al. Same.

728. Same v. Walsh et al. Same.

724. Same v. Von Hollen et al. Injunction granted as prayed for.

483. Austin v. Graham et al. Death of Frederick Baldwin suggested, and Abby C. Baldwin substituted as defendant.

229. Wheeler Jr. v. McCormick et al. On motion of defendant's solicitor plaintiff to bring in to Court by Oct. 15, 1872, the models referred to in evidence.

483. Marsh v. Sayles et al. Bill dismissed at complainant's costs.

CHANCERY—BEFORE JUDGES BLODGETT AND DRUMMOND.

290 and 418. Tucker v. Fairbank et al. Parties come by their solicitors, and hearing commenced.

NEW SUITS.

John McAllister v. James Sampson et al. Ejectment $10,000. G. J. Waterman, Attorney.

George B. Burrows, assignee of Norton Emmons, a bankrupt, v. Nudd & Noe. Case, $10,000. McClellan & McClellan, Attorneys.

Goodwin v. Myers. Assumpsit. $2,500 and Narr. Sleeper & Whiton, Attorneys.

LAW—JUDGE BLODGETT.

814. Rodman et al. v. Chicago Cutlery Manufacturing Company. Settled, Costs paid, and to be dismissed as per stipulation.

816. McClellan v. Cosett et al. Dismissed by plaintiff's attorney.

694. Reading v. Werner et al. On motion of defendant's attorney, plaintiff to file bill of particulars in 10 days.

411. Burroughs v. Nudd et al. Dismissed by plaintiff's attorney.

The United States District Court.

ADMIRALTY—JUDGE BLODGETT.

738 G. n 3 436. Mason et al. v. steam tug-boat Gem. Costs paid, and suit to be dismissed.

BANKRUPTCY—JUDGE BLODGETT.

1,996. Adolphe Hubst filed assignee's report of sale and entered order of approval (as of Sept. 24, 1872).

2,004. Home Insurance Company. Entered and certified rule on assignee. Said rule is to show cause in 10 days why the prayer of Anton Von Du Haar should not be granted. Said petitioner prays that his policy of insurance in said company, on his property destroyed by fire in October, 1871, be a set-off to promissory notes given by him to said company for a valuable consideration.

1,962. The Chicago Firemen's Insurance Co. Order entered allowing assignee to compromise claim against one Brown, a creditor, amounting to $8,000, by offsetting against such claim a policy of insurance for $4,150 in said company, one for $2,500 which he has purchased, and a claim of $18.12, and by said Brown further paying in cash $3,016.38 within 10 days. A similar arrangement is allowed in the case of a note of $1,000, held against Wm. H. Holden.

The Superior Court.

LAW—JUDGE PORTER.

1,524. Weesner v. Miller. Verdict for plaintiff. Damages $367. Motion by defendant for new trial.

1,858. Marks v. Marks. On motion of defendant, ordered that plaintiff deposit with Clerk of Court, within 5 days, the notes sued on, for inspection by defendant's attorney, to remain until further order of the Court, and exceptions. Defendant to plead . . . such time thereafter as shall be fixed by the same. On motion of plaintiff,

1,929. Hanna v. . . . for want of affidavits of plea stricken . . . default for want of plea. Judgment, merits, and . . .

$117.45. . . . man v. Frank. On motion of defendant, leave to him to defend as to merits on payment of costs to date. Judgment to stand as security.

1,776. Benton v. Powers. Submitted to Court, and set for Monday.

1,682. French v. Burt. Jury sworn, A. Hesfeldt, Fredk Mass, H. Buegner, E. G. Freeman, John Sheriff, Joseph Charbonneau, C. C. Stacey, J. Waiteside, W. S. Packett, E. Hoffman, P. Jameson, and M. Huntin. Jury to separate by agreement.

(Call 98 to 123, inclusive, except 99, 101, 109, 110, 111. No. 88 on trial: testimony closed.

JUDGE JAMESON.

2,412. Solomon v. Butters. Jury to separate by agreement. The case took up the entire day.

(Call, 94 to 123, except 96, 98, 99, 103, 107, 109, 113, 115, and 114. On trial, 2,412.

CHANCERY—JUDGE GARY.

896. Miller v. Miller. Hearing in open Court, and decree of divorce.

907. Pike v. Pike. Appearance of defendant entered in writing. Service waived, rule on defendant to answer instanter. Default, want of answer, and reference to Scott.

449. North Chicago Rolling Mills Co. v. Marx. By agreement reference to Magruder.

653. Henrietta Riener v. Frederick Riener. Motion of defendant and on petition, rule on complainant to show cause by Saturday morning next why the decree as to the custody of the child should not be modified.

315. Anderson v. McCarty. On motion of complainant, rule on defendants to supplemental bill filed Aug. 6, 1872, to answer instanter, and default, want of answer.

364. Brandt v. Zeh. Commissioner's report of sale filed and confirmed, and decree confirming sale.

725. Roberts v. Wright. Dismissed by complainant's attorney.

761. A Clark v. Clark. Motion of complainant, and on affidavit, leave to file substantial copy of bill in lieu, and proof of publication. Default.

NEW SUITS.

40,177. Smeal & Rebanks, for the use of the Manufacturers' National Bank, v. the Lamar Insurance Company, of Chicago. Assumpsit, $4,000. Dunning & Easton, attorneys.

40,178. Same v. Knickerbocker Insurance Company, of Chicago. Assumpsit, $4,000. Same attorneys.

40,179. A. H. Miller v. same. Assumpsit, $1,000. Same attorneys.

40,180. Nathan Morgan v. same. Assumpsit, $2,000. Same attorneys.

40,181. Manufacturers National Bank, of Chicago, v. E. D. Taylor. Assumpsit, $4,000. Same attorneys.

40,182. Klink v. Gerstetter. Petition for Mechanics' lien. Barter & Lockner, attorneys.

40,183. French & Todd v. Lebell & Burkman. Assumpsit $500. Sawin & Wells, attorneys.

40,184. Wm. C. Reynolds v. Lamar Insurance Company. Assumpsit, $2,000, and Narr. Shafeldt & Bell, attorneys.

40,185. Thos. Barrows and Hy White v. Lamar Insurance Company. Assumpsit, $4,000, and Narr. Shafeldt & Bell, attorneys.

40,186. Lyman Baird, trustee, for use of Isaac P. Coates v. Chauncey T. Bowen, Reuben P. Taylor and Charles Follansbee. Assumpsit, $6,000; same attorneys.

40,187. George H. Roget for the use of same, v. same. Assumpsit, $5,000. Same attorneys.

40,188. A. H. Winslow, for the use of same, v. same. Assumpsit, $10,000. Same attorneys.

40,189. Henry W. Tenney v. Knickerbocker Insurance Company of Chicago. Assumpsit, $1,000. Tenney, McClellan & Tenney, Attorneys.

40,190. Thomas C. Boyd and James J. Barton v. Ralph A. Tenney. Assumpsit. Appeal from Justice Boyden.

40,191. Jacob A. Rothschild, Louis Schroeder, Lambert Eitel v. the Enterprise Insurance Company of Philadelphia. Assumpsit, $5,000. Buell & Merch, Attorneys.

40,192. Partners in the late firm of S. Whittier & Co. v. Knickerbocker Insurance Company of Chicago. Assumpsit, $2,000. C. Warden Deane, Attorney.

40,193. Joel H. Hulburd and George A. Herrick, copartners, v. same. Assumpsit, $4,000. R. E. Bacon, Attorney.

40,194. Stephen B. Williams v. Charles H. Quinlan. Case, $25,000. George I. Waterman and E. A. Small, Attorneys.

40,195. Benj. J. Bruce & Co. v. William Cox. Assumpsit. $. . . and Narr. William H. Moore, attorney.

40,196. John Kerwin v. Garden City Insurance Company. Assumpsit, $4,400. Barker & Wait, attorneys.

40,197. Dora Bohlman v. Hy. Bohlman. Divorce. Husband in prison for an assault on petitioner with intent to kill.

40,198. Mary C. Brown v. James McGinley. Assumpsit. $600.

40,199. Louis Manser v. The Garden City Insurance Company. Assumpsit, $3,000. Dent & Black, attorneys.

40,200. Eliza Robeson v. Peter T. Ebbeson. Divorce. Desertion.

40,201. Annie Barrett v. John McKinnon. Assumpsit. $700. J. E. Leake, attorney.

40,202. Chas. F. Coburn v. Amos F. Tompkins. Assumpsit, $400, and Narr. Sanford B. Perry.

40,203. Chamber of Commerce v. National Insurance Company. Assumpsit $10,000. Hutchinson & Luff, attorneys.

40,204. William H. Babbitt v. Edgar F. Brown. Assumpsit $1,000. John Hutchinson.

40,205 to 40,208 inclusive. Mercantile suits suppressed.

40,209. The Teamster Benevolent and Charitable Union of Chicago v. The Town of Lake View. Injunction to restrain the town from enforcing a license duty on all vehicles belonging to the Union, already licensed in Chicago that carry goods to and from said town. H. Marx, attorney.

40,210. Catherine E. Thorp, for the use of Henry J. Dietrich v. Knickerbocker Insurance Company. Assumpsit $2,000. Wm. H. Sessions, attorney.

40,211. Charles Woollfer for same v. Same. Assumpsit $2,000. Same attorneys.

40,212. Emma Bond for same v. Same. Assumpsit, $1,100. Same attorneys.

40,213. Henderson Vaughan for same v. Same. Assumpsit, $1,000. Same attorneys.

The Circuit Court.

LAW—JUDGE ROGERS.

G. 3,896. Greenebaum v. Reynolds. Rule on defendant to file additional bond in said cause, by Monday, for $250.

798. Kellogg v. Galbraith and city. Jury find Galbraith guilty and assess damages at $1,250, and find City of Chicago not guilty. Motion by plaintiff for new trial.

294. Shute v. O'Neill. Jury called and sworn, viz: W. A. Dunphey, E. Abbey, A. Matuska, F. Wilden, William Eldred, William Schaffer, R. J. Lewis, B. A. Baldwin, August Schmidt, Fred. J. Wildy, J. Donehall, and John A. Streets. Trial not concluded.

JUDGE BOOTH.

1,771. Gammon et al. v. Crawford. Dismissed by plaintiff's attorney.

365. Burns v. Larkin. Dismissed at plaintiff's costs, per stipulation of parties.

(The above orders as of Sept. 24).

1,163. Hooker v. Wharton et al. Personal service on all defendants, and judgment for $350.

1,835. Deshman et al. v. Donahue. On motion of plaintiff's attorney, suit dismissed as to Wm. C. Deshman, to stand as to the other defendants. Personal service and default of defendants.

1,159. Bennett v. Farnham. Rule on defendant to justify in open court on Saturday on notice.

362. Dunn v. Rook. Appeal dismissed. *Procedendo* for non compliance with rule.

332. Drake v. Hale et al. On hearing. Judgment for $99 58, and decree.

——. Ames, survivor etc v. Clark et al. Transcript from Supreme Court filed and judged restored.

CHANCERY—JUDGE FARWELL.

612. Prins v. Jutershenit, et al. Default v. defendants, Stumpf, set aside.

495. In the matter of the application of Francis M. Dasley, guardian, etc. Reference to Lawrence, Master.

296. Barbara A. and Thomas H. Harless v. Marion G. Harless, et al. Service by copy on George F. Halsey, Tappan Halsey, Elizabeth A. Warren, Mrs Mary Coleman, Lambert Eitel, and default. Service by publication on Marion G. Harless, and cause referred to H. M. Chase, Master.

584. In the matter of the application of Wm. F. Whitlock, guardian, etc. Masters' report filed, and decree.

490. In the matter of the application of Asa Green, Committee of Julius J. Green, a lunatic, to sell land. Same order.

426. Charles H. Frost v. Cornelia H. Frost, et al. Order substituting Calvin DeWolf, a Commissioner, to allot dower in place of George W. New comb.

375. Eva v. John Hacklander. Masters' report filed and confirmed, and decree.

NEW SUITS.

4,006. Stafford v. Thompson & Stoltz. Appeal from Justice DeWolf.

4,007. Haskell & Lehmann v. Annie Dooling. Appeal from Justice Boyden.

4,008. Dodge v. Butler. Appeal from Justice Vant Wood.

4,009. Bartling v. Edwards & Stading. Appeal from Justice J. C. Adams.

4,010. Paul Cornell v. Isaac N. Hardin. Assumpsit $40,000. Rich & Noble, and Leaming & Thompson, attorneys.

The County Court.

ESTATES—JUDGE WALLACE.

John H. Beuserman. Files restored. Third annual account and statement approved.

Valentine Melah. Will proven. Letters testamentary granted to Edward Morier, his individual bond for $1,000.

Thomas Jackson. Grant of administration to John W. Jackson, father. Bond of $8,000 approved.

John Anderson. Order for attachment v. N. P. Lobey, executor, for not attending Court as required by citation.

William Fogarty. Widow's award approved.

William S. Fowle. Account of administratrix approved.

Isabel Smith. Will and codicil proven.

William C. Toole, minor. Guardian's inventory approved.

Timothy Lynch. Files restored. Inventory appraisal and adjudication.

Timothy Hoban. Grant of administration to William Hoban. Bond of $3,000 approved.

TAX BONDS.

Union Building Association. Tax appeal bond for $1,100 approved.

Gotlieb Boger et al. Same approved for $1,000.

Timothy Wright. Same approved for $2,000.

Jacob Lauer et al. Same approved for $800.

The Criminal Court.

JUDGE TREE.

217. Morgan. Continued by the people.

186. Lynch. Former plea withdrawn and plea of guilty entered.

228. Reynolds. Jury trial. Verdict not guilty, and prisoner discharged.

236. Smith. *Nolle prosequi* entered.

130. Brown. Plea not guilty.

130. Plea of guilty to petty larceny. Sentenced to five months in the House of Correction.

240. Schroeder. Plea of guilty entered.

233. Shay. Same.

CALENDAR TO-DAY.

244. Annie Sweeney and Mary Jane Campbell; 245, Wm. Smith and John Higgins; 258, Prince Watson; 260, Charles Waterman; 261, same and Wm. E. Dundee; 262, Lamey Watson and Michael Murphy; 263, Michael Murphy; 266, Charles Williams.

A RAILROAD IMBROGLIO.

The City of Chicago Disputes the Right of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railway Company to Lay Its Track, Over a Certain Territory—A Long Lawsuit Probable.

A meeting of the Common Council Committee on Railroads was held yesterday afternoon, Aldermen Otis, Woodman, Clarke, and Sweet were in attendance.

The first question considered was as to the right of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company to exercise the franchises conferred by them in 1866, from the Chicago & Great Eastern Railroad Company, by which they claim the right to enter the city along the line of the latter road, and then to make their way to their depot grounds across such streets as may be necessary. On this subject Ald. Sweet introduced a resolution in the Council, last Monday evening, directing the Board of Public Works to "forthwith cause the removal of all railroad tracks or other obstructions caused by the construction of the same, on and across Carroll street west of May street, and Carpenter, Curtis, and May streets, and any other railroad track or tracks which may have been constructed in our streets in violation of law." In reply to this the Board submitted a report, which was published in THE TRIBUNE of Tuesday last, and in which the Board express the opinion that the company has no right to cross or occupy the streets mentioned.

Mayor Medill and Corporation Counsel Tuley, who were present, examined closely and critically both the charter of 1866 and that passed in March last, and ascertained to their entire satisfaction that the rights of the Company between Western avenue and the Chicago River are strictly defined, as follows: From Western avenue to Morgan street on Kinzie street, south of the south track of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, possibly excepting the right of branching southward to depot grounds at some point north of Carroll street and east of Ada street, though it is doubted whether this may be done at any point west of Morgan street; between Morgan and Halsted streets they may lay one or more tracks as far south as, but not on, Carroll street; east of Halsted a single track may be laid on Carroll street to the river, and they may also lay one or more tracks between Carroll and Fulton streets and Halsted street. The points which the Committee the Mayor, and the Corporation Counsel are firm and unshaken, is that the company has no shadow of right between Western avenue and Morgan street, to lay a track or tracks south of the north line of Carroll street; and that if they have a right to lay a track on or across Carroll street between the points named, then they have an equal right to come as far south as Lake or Madison streets, or Twelfth street, for the matter. This is the belief of the Committee, who will recommend that an order be passed directing the Board of Public Works to forthwith take up and remove the tracks illegally laid. The company will probably contest this action by resort to the Courts, and a bitter fight is likely to result.

The case of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company *versus* the City of Chicago, at present stands thus: A short distance east of North Reuben street, the track leaves Kinzie street and runs through the blocks between Kinzie and Carroll. Bearing southwest and eastward the track, at Ames street, crosses Carroll street diagonally, and from this point east traverses the blocks between Carroll and Fulton streets. The Company claim the right so to diverge their track; the city disputes this right, as stated above, and is determined to resist it. It is stated that the company stole a march on the city about four weeks ago, and, in order to avoid the interference of the authorities, certain to be encountered under ordinary circumstances, they laid the track in question on Sunday. It has been suggested that if a track can be laid on Sunday, it can be taken up on Sunday.

Mr. Scammon's Paper on Mr. Greeley.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: There is a newspaper in this city that can take the premium for lying. I allude to the paper run by that pink of propriety, that very moral and religious gentleman, known as J. Y. Scammon. This intensely religious and sanctimonious man started out in his journalistic career with a great flourish of trumpets. He did not intend to print anything that the reader could not rely upon as strictly truthful. No immoral sensations, no blood-and-thunder stories, no divorce scandals, no prize-fight reports, were to defile its sacred columns. In short, the paper was to be a model of moral purity that would mark a new era in Chicago journalism. How well the New Jerusalem Deacon has kept his beautiful promises, the public—or, at least, the small fraction who read his paper—need not be told. It would require a rapid accountant to keep a record of all the petty fabrications, unscrupulous lies, and foul slanders on pure and good men that find their way into the columns of this extraordinary newspaper. This morning's issue of that sheet furnishes a case in point.

What can be thought, Mr. Editor of the character of a newspaper, and of its conductor, that will publish to the world, as truth, the following pretended extract from Mr. Greeley's Pittsburgh speech, known to be a base fabrication:

I demand that there shall be open, free discussion before the Southern people. If, after an honest, unterrified, unconstrained vote, they prove that the people of the South say they want disunion, I WILL CONSENT TO IT.

Mr. Scammon prints this in large type, at the head of his editorial columns, without comment. Mr. Scammon knows, every employe in Mr. Scammon's office knows, every man in the whole city who reads a newspaper knows, as well as he knows that he has an existence, that Mr. Greeley never uttered any such words. Every man on the editorial staff of Mr. New Jerusalem Jonathan Young Scammon's newspaper knows that Mr. Greeley was falsely reported by the telegraph; that the blunder was rectified five days ago; that every decent Republican paper in the country had had the manliness to make the correction; and that what Mr. Greeley really did say was this (alluding to the period of 1860-1, immediately after the election of Mr. Lincoln, when the Southern States were threatening to secede):

When Lincoln had been elected and conspiracy for Secession began to advocate itself, we Republicans were told by our own men, and told still more by those out of the circle, "You must back out of your Republicanism, you must surrender your opposition to the extension of slavery, or consent to a great civil war." This they said, was the only alternative: "Bloodshed and devastation over the whole country, or you shall surrender the principles on which you have just carried the election." I was one of those who said, "No; there is no such alternative." I declared that the Southern people, the great majority of them, were against the Union. I demanded that *there should be open, free discussion before the people; an honest unterrified and unconstrained vote. If they proved that the people of the South wanted disunion, I would consent to it.* I knew they would not. I knew that the Southern people, that the great majority, would have voted as they actually did that winter, not for Secession, but for clinging to the Union.

Now, Mr. Scammon, you prate, and whine, and gabble about lying and misrepresentation, and accuse your contemporaries of falsification; and, in frequent issues of your paper, have asserted that the newspapers in the interest of Mr. Greeley never corrected a false statement when proved to be false. Have you the manliness to correct this? We shall wait and see.

LIBERAL REPUBLICAN.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.

GENERAL FARNSWORTH.

Refutation of an Assault Upon Him.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Since General Farnsworth became such a rascal as to refuse to support Grant, I observe that the Grant papers are reviving the old story about the transportation of his regiment in 1861, from Chicago, over the Pittsburgh Road, and are printing extracts from the testimony of H. R. Payson, Esq., the then attorney for the road.

The following letters from Mr. Payson and from the Hon. R. E. Fenton were written two years ago, without solicitation. General F. did not then think it worth while to print them.

I suppose it would be useless to ask the Grant papers that have given currency to the slander to publish these letters:

LETTER FROM MR. PAYSON.

NEW YORK, July 3, 1870.

Hon. J. F. Farnsworth, St. Charles, Ill.:

MY DEAR SIR: Some days since, I read R. F. Patrick's letter to some one in Washington, respecting your receiving money to influence you in determining the route by which your regiment should reach Washington. In that letter my name appears. At the time mentioned, I was acting as the Attorney and Agent of the Receiver of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company, and, as such, made the agreement with you for the transportation of your regiment. My impression is, that the sum paid was $1,500, though I am not certain; but I do remember distinctly your telling me the particulars about raising your regiment, of whom it was composed, and that the money would be expended for the sole benefit of the men under your command; also, that you were open and above-board in the whole matter, both prior and subsequent to making the agreement, unlike some others in similar positions, demanding no concealment.

My motive for writing you is not political, for I am not of your school; neither is it personal friendship, for we are politically unacquainted with each other; nor has it been suggested to me by any person; it is simply to inform you that I judged your motives for receiving the money, at the time, were honorable, and that, since then, I was convinced, through various sources, that it was expended as you said it would be. My residence is 311 North Clark street, Chicago. I shall return home probably about the 13th of August. I notice in the Chicago *Times* an editorial stating that you have replied to Patrick's letter. Will you favor me with a copy? Yours truly, H. R. PAYSON.

LETTER FROM THE HON. R. E. FENTON.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1870.

DEAR GENERAL: My attention has been called to the matter of transportation of your regiment, during the period of the war over the Fort Wayne Railroad, *en route* to Washington to enter the military service. It is said that unfriendly persons are attempting to use this to your prejudice; *i. e.*, that you received an amount of money from the agent of the company—I believe $1,500—growing out of the contract for the forwarding of the regiment.

I was a member of the Committee of the House of Representatives appointed to investigate matters pertaining to army affairs; and, although not on the Sub-Committee which visited St. Louis, Chicago, and other points West, the circumstances of the case were thoroughly examined by the full Committee, and became pretty familiar to me. I, therefore, very carefully state that, from my recollection,—I have not the report before me—the matter was satisfactorily explained in the light of a faithful application of the money to the general use and comfort of the regiment. I am quite sure the Government fixed the rates for transportation, and it seemed the payment to you was the result of competition between rival lines, or generous regard for the public service. It was my understanding, and I am very confident it was the understanding of the whole Committee, that you honorably acquitted yourself from the imputation of private gain or speculation. Very truly yours, R. E. FENTON.

To General Farnsworth, St. Charles, Ill.

Simon Cameron, then Secretary of War, fixed the rates for transportation. If those rates were too high, that was his fault. General Farnsworth chose the shortest and quickest route, and the most economical for the Government. If the Railroad Company could afford to donate, out of the rates fixed by Cameron and paid by the Government, $1,540 for the benefit of the regiment, would it not have been folly to have refused it? While it could not go very far with 1,200 men and as many horses, still it did enable General Farnsworth to provide some comforts for the men, both *en route* and after reaching Washington, and also to purchase hay for the horses when the Government failed to furnish it, and the poor beasts were gnawing at the picket-ropes.

No member of the regiment ever complained of this matter,—only political bummers.

A MEMBER OF THE EIGHTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY.

Mr. Dawes on the Credit Mobilier.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Sept. 11, 1872.

MY DEAR ROGERS: I thank you for denying as a false libel the charge of the *New York Sun*. So far as I am concerned. Neither Oakes Ames, nor any other man, dead or alive, ever gave me, directly or indirectly, a penny of the stock of the "Credit Mobilier," or of any other corporation in this world. I never owned a dollar of any stock or any property of any kind that I did not pay the full value of with my own money, earned by my own hands. Truly yours,

H. L. DAWES.

ROCHELLE, Ill., Sept. 18.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Does the above *seemingly* full denial of any connection with or in the "Credit Mobilier" by Mr. Dawes, cover the point that the shares could have been or were *sold* to Mr. Dawes and his associates in Congress at the par value, when the stock was actually worth six times par value?

TRUTH.

The "Chatelaine" Revived.

Le Follet says that some of the leading *élégantes* of Paris have introduced a very pretty and convenient fashion of wearing a chain of some light but strong material pendant from the waist, with a strong hook attached, to which are hung fan, parasol, or any article that would otherwise be carried in the hand. Some of these chains are of leather or steel, others, more elaborate, of oxydized silver or gold. This pendent is called the *voyageuse*. The fashion for the same ornament raged with great violence some fifteen or twenty years ago, when it was called the chatelaine. The fashion was immortalized by Leech, who in his best manner drew a young mother wearing one of these ornaments, to the chains of which all the most necessary household implements were attached, including a perambulator with a baby in it. But the toy was noisy and costly.

AMUSEMENTS.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.
Monroe-st., between State and Dearborn-sts.

ARLINGTON, COTTON & KEMBLE'S MINSTRELS AND BURLESQUE COMPANY,
GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
Monday Evening, Sept. 23.

OUR COMPANY:
P. CAMPBELL, J. H. BURRIDGE, W. M. KAYNE, J. A. LANG, C. POSTELLE, J. MARTIN, G. ROACH, H. NORTON, E. MYERS, WM. ARLINGTON, J. R. KEMBLE, C. BENEDICT, MERRILL GREEN, C. HUNSEMAN, F. PAULER, H. HANSON, G. GILBERGER, H. WAGNER, G. S. NORRIS, E. MILTON, BEN COTTON, C. RICHARDS.

GLOBE THEATRE.
WOOD & SINN .... Lessees and Managers.
To-Night and Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons
The brilliant transformation dancer, MLLE CERITO.
The artistic character vocalist, Miss PATTI ROSA.
The renowned character artists and dancers, DICK CARROLL AND HIS BOYS.
The celebrated gymnasts and acrobats, THE VICTORELLIS.
The charming songstress and actress, Miss ROSA LEE.
The graceful and dashing solo danseuse, MLLE. LEONTINE.
The talented character artists, Miss MINNIE BAINBORTH and WILL C. BURTON.
Brilliant success of the great London comique, J. H. MILBURN.
MISS SALLIE MASON, HARRY G. RICHMOND, HARRY GUION, E. COLLIER, FRANK H. NELSON.
COSTA'S GEM BALLET TROUPE, led by the accomplished star premiere Miss HETTIE BERNSTEIN and Miss SOPHIE BERNSTEIN, in two Grand Ballets. First week of the new SONG AND DANCE BALLET.
The performance will conclude with the new musical burlesque entitled BLUE BEARD.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
LAST NIGHTS OF
SARATOGA!
SATURDAY, LAST MATINEE OF
SARATOGA!
SECURE YOUR SEATS.
Next week THE ROGUE'S MARCH.

Star Lecture Course.
MODERN SOCIETY
Is the Lecture that was delivered for 100 nights in London by the brilliant Author and Dramatic Lecturer,
EDMUND YATES,
and will be the first lecture of the SOUTH SIDE STAR COURSE, on Monday evening next. Illustrated by life size CARTOONS by the famous John Leech, Frith and Marcus Stone. TICKETS for sale to-day at the office of the managers, 263 Wabash-av.
THE WEST SIDE COURSE will be inaugurated next TUESDAY EVENING by Mr. Yates, in his great lecture, "PRINCES OF THE PEN." West Side tickets for sale to-morrow at West Side Library and Horton's Library, 277 West Lake-st. Admission, $1. Reserved Seats, $1.25.
CARPENTER & SHELDON, Managers.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LAST FOUR PERFORMANCES OF
MRS. D. P. BOWERS.
THURSDAY EVENING,
LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET.
Friday Evening, Grand Testimonial Benefit, when will be presented
MARY STUART,
Her Catholic Majesty, QUEEN OF SCOTS.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.
Clinton-st. between Randolph and Washington.
COMMENCING MONDAY, Sept. 30,
Roberts' Combination,
The largest, best, and most complete troupe ever presented to the Chicago public, headed by BILLY MANNING, BILLY PASTOR, R. D. DAVIS (the best ventriloquist in the world), and 27 other Star Performers. Full particulars in future advertisements.
R. D. ROBERTS, Proprietor and Manager.

BOURNIQUE'S
Dancing Academies,
WILL OPEN:
WEST SIDE—517 and 519 West Madison-st.—FRIDAY, Sept. 29.
SOUTH SIDE—128 Twenty-fourth-st.—Positively SATURDAY, Oct. 5.
A. E. BOURNIQUE, Residence, 128 Twenty-Fourth-st.

WINTER EVENINGS' ENTERTAINMENT.
For Parties, Sociables, Balls, Stage and Parlor Theatricals (with directions), Entertainments, Dancing, Weddings, see our Chicago Society Bazar, a new journal of Fashion, Society and Amusements. Ten cents a copy. Ask your news agent for it, or address EDITOR SOCIETY BAZAR, 126 Fifth-av., Chicago.

UNION PARK CONGREGA'L CHURCH.
LOUIS FALK'S
Grand Testimonial Concert,
OCTOBER 2, 1872. Reserved seats can be obtained at Herten's Bookstore, 137 West Lake-st.; West Side Library, 230 West Madison-st.; Cobb's Library, 469 Wabash-av.

MARTINE'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
WEST SIDE—55 Ada-st.
Will open Saturday, Sept. 28.
SOUTH SIDE—1010 Indiana-av.
Notice of opening hereafter.

CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS.

The Document
OF THE CAMPAIGN.
"CONDENSED ARGUMENTS FOR GREELEY;"
OR,
"Grant's Public Record."

Being a condensed expose of the most notorious of the misdoings of the present Administration; also reasons why Greeley should be President.

ALSO—The following documents, issued by The Chicago Tribune:
No. 1—Carl Schurz's Great Speech at St. Louis.
No. 2—Sumner's Celebrated Speech in the Senate.
No. 3—Trumbull's Speech at Springfield; together with the Cincinnati Platform, and Mr. Greeley's Letter of Acceptance.
No. 4—Hon. John F. Farnsworth's Speech at St. Charles, Ill., with Mr. Greeley's Portland Speech.
No. 5—Speeches of Judge Caton and Hon. M. W. Springer at Chicago.

All of the above are in pamphlet form, from 16 to 20 pages close matter. Sent on receipt of the price, at following rates:
Single Copies, by mail, prepaid ......$ .15
50 Copies 1.50
100 Copies 2.50
500 Copies 10.00
1,000 Copies 18.00
Send orders RAND, McNALLY & CO., Chicago.

UNDERWEAR.
UNDERWEAR.
Every desirable weight in Silk, Merino, Scotch Wool, Cotton Flannel, Wool Flannel, and Cashmere. Handling quantities of these extra fine goods scarcely equalled by any firm, we are prepared to give LOWEST prices.
WILSON BROS.
218 Wabash-av., 25 West Madison-st. (Sherman House), Chicago, And Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

BOLT AND NUT WORKS.
AMERICAN BOLT AND NUT WORKS.
L. M. DAYTON,
184 Second st., Cincinnati, O.
Bridge Bolts, Building Bolts, Fish-Bar Bolts, Carriage Bolts, Fire Bolts, Machine Bolts, Lag Screws, Washers, Hot Pressed Nuts.

WANTED.
WANTED.
The Equitable Life Assurance Society
Of the United States, whose business is larger than that of any other in the world, wants three or four of the best men in the city to represent the Company here as
AGENTS and SOLICITORS.
Apply at the office of the Northwestern Department, corner of Dearborn and Washington-sts.

REMOVALS.
REMOVAL.
SWEET, DEMPSTER & CO.,
Hats, Caps and Furs,
REMOVED TO
220 & 222 MADISON,
CORNER FRANKLIN-ST.

REMOVAL.
DAVIS BROTHERS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Cheese, Provisions and Dried Fruits,
HAVE REMOVED TO
No. 73 SOUTH WATER ST.

MISCELLANEOUS.
40 DROPS OF CONSTITUTION WATER 3 times a day cures Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Catarrh in the Bladder, Diabetes, Gravel, Gleet, Brick dust Deposit, Female Complaints, Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver. It is not a spring water. For sale by all druggists.

To Architects and Builders.
I have a quantity of blank sets of specifications on hand which I will sell at a bargain. Address T. F. BLACKALLER, P. O. Box 945.

AUCTION SALES.
By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
DRY GOODS,
Ready-Made Clothing, Woolens, &c.,
AT AUCTION,
On THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 26, at 9½ o'clock, At our Salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GREAT SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY,
AT AUCTION,
On Monday, Sept. 30, at 10 o'clock,
At the Auction Rooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. will sell
373 LOTS
In Aubert's Subdivision of 40 acres, in the S. E. Qr. of Sec. 22, Town 40, Range 13 East.
This property is well located on Milwaukee-av., and south, and accessible by the Chicago & St. Paul Road now building, and the Northwestern R. R.
Terms, one-third cash; balance in one and two years. Title perfect. Full warrantee deeds given.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By G. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24, and 26 East Randolph-st.
Lake Front Frame Store
AT AUCTION,
Thursday, Sept. 26, at 10 a. m.
This store is 30x170 feet, and is the one that was occupied by Geo. P. Gore & Co., corner Randolph-st and Michigan-av.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

AT AUCTION,
the largest, most attractive, and best assortment of Household Furniture ever offered at auction:
40 parlor suits,
75 chamber sets,
30 marble top tables,
75 black walnut bedsteads,
50 camp chairs,
100 chairs and rockers of every description,
500 pairs of gilt window shades,
100 comforters,
50 rolls of English Brussels and wool carpets,
10 crates of W. L. crockery, (firsts)
10 casks of Rockingham and yellow-ware,
75 pkgs glassware,
1 piano-fortes, (new)
1 second hand English body Brussels carpet, 100 yards.
1 second hand English velvet carpet, 100 yards.
Assortment of other goods too numerous to mention.
On SATURDAY, SEPT. 28, at 9½ o'clock.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON & FOSTER.
Great and Positive Sale
AT AUCTION.
Of over 800 cases
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Balmorals, Gaiters, and Slippers,
THURSDAY morning, Sept. 26, at 9½ o'clock.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 45 and 47 Market-st.

Genteel Furniture
AT AUCTION.
We shall sell,
On Thursday Morning, Sept. 26, at 10 O'Clock,
The entire Household Furniture of house
No. 1439 Indiana-av., at Auction.
Elegant Rosewood Parlor Set; Library Chamber, and Dining-room Sets; Velvet Body Brussels and Ingrain Carpets; Bedding, Crockery, Glassware, and Kitchen Furniture.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By COLBY & WIRTS.
LAST CHANCE
TO BUY AT AUCTION.
Friday, Sept. 27 at 10 o'clock, will be sold Parlor and Chamber Sets, Easy Chairs, Sofas, Turkish Chairs and Lounges, Side Boards, Hall Trees, Book Cases, Wardrobes, Office, Dining, and Kitchen Furniture, Chairs, &c., &c. We shall also sell a large lot of furniture of various styles and quality, to close consignments, as we make our farewell sale at auction at 10 o'clock. Goods will and must be sold to pay advance charges. We shall, after Oct. 1, be located at
292 and 294 State-st.,
when we shall continue to sell at wholesale and retail all manufacturers' prices.
Upholstering by us a specialty, and we shall endeavor to get up good work, that will stand usage and give entire satisfaction.
We hope to merit the continued patronage of our friends and the PUBLIC.
COLBY & WIRTS,
Auctioneers and Furniture Manufacturers' Agents, 291 and 292 Michigan-av., corner Eldridge court.
After Oct. 1, we shall be located at 292 and 294 State-st., near Van Buren-st.

MUSICAL.
Piano buyers will find at our warerooms a fine assortment of low and medium priced Pianos, together with a superb stock of
STEINWAY
Instruments, including nearly all styles of "Squares," and a fine variety of those magnificent "Uprights," ranging in price from $725 to $925.
SMITH & NIXON,
Wabash-av., cor. Sixteenth-st.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.
White Star Line
NEW YORK CORK AND LIVERPOOL—New and full-powered steamships; the six largest in the world.
OCEANIC, CELTIC, REPUBLIC, ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC.
4,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day following. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can obtain steerage prepaid certificates.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc. Excursion tickets granted at the lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.
J. H. SPARKS, General Agent.
Or to the White Star Line Office, 56 South Market-st., Chicago. A. LAGERGREN, Agent.

CUNARD MAIL LINE
Established in 1840. Steam between
NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.
From New York. Scotia ......Sept. 25; Java ......Oct. 2; China ......Oct. 3.
From New York. Algeria ......Sept. 28; Parthia ......Oct. 5; Calabria ......Oct. 12.
And from Boston every Tuesday.
Cabin Passage $80, $100, and $130 gold.
Return tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and Berths selected.
Steerage Passage, $30, currency.
Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.
P. H. DU VERNET,
General Western Agent, 72 South Market-st., Chicago.

Temperley's Line of Steamships,
Sailing weekly between London, Quebec, and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to TEMPERLEYS, CARTER & DRAKE, 21 Billiter-st., London, DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. A. STRONG, 12 West Madison-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE.
FOR SALE.
Large Manufacturing Establishment in Chicago, Ill., known as the
"CHICAGO WATER & GAS PIPE CO."
Proposals will be received by the undersigned for the entire property, covering 85 years' lease of ground 161 feet on West Washington-st. by 126 feet on Clinton-st., and 17 years' lease of 42 feet on Clinton-st. adjoining; a substantial three-story and basement brick building, 161x103 feet, with all the machinery, tools, patterns, and appurtenances of a Cast-Iron Water and Gas Pipe Foundry, of 40 tons capacity per day; a Foundry for miscellaneous work, of 10 tons capacity per day; Machine Shop, Blacksmith Shop, and an Extensive Brass Shop.
The property occupies the corner of Washington and Clinton-sts., the very heart of the city, the prospective growth and demand of which are greater than at any time in its history. An opportunity rarely presented for investment and permanent business is offered in this property. The ownership is among numerous stockholders who have formally decided to sell.
A. G. CLARK, Managing Director, 50 West Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

NOTICE.
I hereby give notice that the Chicago Water and Gas Pipe Company is largely indebted to me, and that the property, in which is the largest capital of said company, and which is, by public notice, offered for sale, must be subjected to the payment of the amount due me, and that, without such payment being made, no person, as purchaser of that property, can get title thereto, without the same being subjected to such above mentioned payment.
Chicago, Sept. 26, 1872. DAVID M. FORD.

IRON WORKS.
C. S. RANKIN & CO.,
ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,
CINCINNATI, O.,
MANUFACTURE
Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Work, Glass Pavements, Grates, Mantels, Railing, &c.

FINANCIAL.
$5,000,000.
A PRIME INVESTMENT
AT A
Low Price.
THE CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN
First Mortgage Sinking Fund 20 Years
7 PER CENT GOLD BONDS,
Interest Payable April and October, at Union Trust Company, at
90 and Accrued Interest.
This road is the western link in the new AIR LINE from Buffalo to Chicago, and runs from the Detroit River to Chicago in nearly a straight line.
The road is a part of the same line as the Canada Southern and is being built by the same men. Milton Courtright, John F. Tracy, David Dows, Wm. L. Scott, Henry Farnam, R. A. Forsyth, Jno. M. Burke, M. L. Sykes, Jr., all directors either in the Chicago & Northwest or the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; George Opdyke of the Midland Road, Sidney Dillon, Daniel Drew, John Ross, David Stewart, Samuel J. Tilden, Kenyon Cox, and other prominent railroad men.
The road, like the Canada Southern, will have steel rails (60 pounds to the yard) throughout; is practically straight and level; much shorter, and can be run with greater speed and safety than any other road connecting Buffalo and Chicago.
Twenty-five miles are finished and running; seventy-five miles more are so far advanced as to be finished by January 1, and the entire road will be completed during the ensuing year. Steel rails and iron for one-half the entire road have already been purchased.
The builders of the road control enough of the Chicago feeders to obtain for it a profitable business from the start, having projected the line to accommodate existing business, and having seen the necessity for another trunk line between Chicago and the Atlantic seaboard, located expressly with the view of obtaining the cheapest transportation practicable.
The branch lines will make the shortest connections between Chicago and Toledo and Chicago and Detroit, as well as between all those points and Buffalo.
The Canada Southern Bonds, in every particular like these, were eagerly taken, the last of them several weeks ago, by the best class of investors, and were on the market a shorter time than any other railroad loan of like amount for years past.
The proceeds of these bonds will complete the entire line, and we recommend them with the same confidence as we did the Canada Southern, and regard them as in every way a choice security.
Pamphlets and all information furnished by
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Bankers, 27 Pine-st.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, Bankers, 10 Wall-st.

A. O. SLAUGHTER,
BANKER,
Corner Clark and Madison-sts. Buys and sells Bonds, and Gold. Receives money on deposit and transacts a General Banking and Brokerage Business.

PROPOSALS.
PROPOSALS FOR Printing Paper
DEPARTMENT OF STATE, SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 21, 1872.
Pursuant to law, I hereby invite proposals for furnishing for the use of the State of Illinois, Ten Thousand reams of printing paper, 24x38, weighing at least 45 lbs per ream, and equal in every respect to samples to be obtained of the Secretary of State. Said proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of State of Illinois, until 12 o'clock noon, on the 15th day of November, 1872, and will be opened at 2 o'clock p. m. on the same day.
Each proposal must be addressed to the Secretary of State, and marked on the back of envelope "Proposals for Printing Paper," and one sheet of the paper as a sample to be furnished with each bid. All said paper must be delivered to the Secretary of State, at the State House in Springfield, Illinois,—5,000 reams to be delivered on or before Dec. 15, 1872, and 1,000 reams on or before Jan. 15, 1873, and 1,000 reams on or before Feb. 15, 1873.
The person or persons to whom the contract is awarded will be required to give bond to the Governor in the penalty of $20,000, conditioned that he will faithfully furnish and deliver the said paper in kind, quality and quantity, at the times, place, and upon the terms named in the contract in pursuance of law; and also, that he or they will furnish any additional amount of paper that may be required for the use of the State. Upon the same terms and conditions, whenever required to do so by the Secretary of State.
EDWARD RUMMEL, Secretary of State.

PROPOSALS
For the Construction of the Foundation of the Cook County Jail and Criminal Court Building.
Sealed proposals will be received until the 27th day of September, 1872, at noon, by the Committee on Public Buildings of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, for the delivery of all material and the work, construction and erection complete, of the foundation and walls to grade, of the Cook County Jail and Criminal Court Room, on the corner of Michigan and Dearborn-sts., in this city, of Chicago, according to plans, specifications, and details on file in the office of Messrs. Armstrong & Egan, architects, No. 14 South Clark-st.
Bidders will make their proposals upon the basis of taking the ground in its present condition, and will be required to remove all debris, and make all required excavations for the work and to have the whole work completed and covered in on or before the 1st of December, 1872.
All proposals must be filed with the County Clerk, addressed to the "Building Committee," and accompanied with a copy of this notice and a penal bond with security to be approved by the Committee in the sum of one thousand dollars, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, and give bond therefor in the penal sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, as security for the faithful performance of the contract.
The right to reject any and all bids received is reserved.
Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for the foundation of the Jail and Criminal Court Room."
S. ASHTON, JOHN CRAWFORD, C. WAHL, JOSEPH HARRIS, J. H. PAHLMAN,
Committee on Public Buildings, Board of Commissioners of Cook County.
Sept. 17, 1872.
All daily papers published in the city please insert until Sept. 27, 1872.

LEGAL NOTICE.
NOTICE OF SALE.
By virtue of a deed of trust, recorded at pages 250, 251, and 252, in Vol. 6 of the Records of Mortgages of Athens County, Ohio, and at pages 416, 417, 418, in Vol. 37 of the Records of Deeds of the same county, reference being hereby made to said records for a more full and complete statement of the terms of said deed than is herein set forth, in which deed Anthony W. Smith and his wife Elizabeth C. Smith, Charles S. Rand and his wife Henrietta V. M. Rand, Samuel D. Towle and his wife Kate M. Towle, Octavius S. Newell and his wife, Mary O. Newell, and Nelson M. Bassett and his wife, Helen A. Bassett, of Chicago, Illinois, are grantors, and Rudolph De Steiguer, of the County of Athens, Ohio, is grantee, and which deed of trust was made, among other things, for the purpose of securing the payment and full performance of certain promissory notes and the interest thereon, according to their tenor and effect, made by the said Anthony W. Smith, Charles S. Rand, Samuel D. Towle, Octavius S. Newell, and Nelson M. Bassett, payable to the order of David Barber, Trustee, and given in evidence of the purchase money for the real estate hereinafter described in a purchase from the said Barber, and [illegible] ... [illegible]
July 16, 1872. RUDOLPH DE STEIGUER, Trustee.

SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 8 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.
FORSYTH'S
U. S. Standard Scales
FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE, 8 South Desplaines-st.

FINANCIAL.

$5,000,000.

A PRIME INVESTMENT AT A Low Price.

THE CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 20 Years

7 PER CENT GOLD BONDS,

Interest Payable April and October, at Union Trust Company, at

90 and Accrued Interest.

This road is the western link in the new AIR LINE from Buffalo to Chicago, and runs from the Detroit River to Chicago in nearly a straight line.

The road is a part of the same line as the Canada Southern and is being built by the same men, viz: Milton Courtright, John F. Tracy, David Dows, Wm. L. Scott, Henry Farnam, R. A. Forsyth, Jno. M. Burke, M. L. Sykes, Jr., all directors either in the Chicago & Northwest or the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; George Opdyke of the Midland Road; Sidney Dillon, Daniel Drew, John Ross, David Stewart, Samuel J. Tilden, Kenyon Cox, and other prominent railroad men.

The road, like the Canada Southern, will have steel rails (60 pounds to the yard) throughout; is practically straight and level; much shorter, and can be run with greater speed and safety than any other road connecting Buffalo and Chicago.

Twenty-five miles are finished and running; seventy-five miles more are so far advanced as to be finished by January 1, and the entire road will be completed during the coming year. Steel rails and ties for one-half the entire road have already been purchased.

The builders of the road control enough of its Chicago feeders to obtain for it a profitable business from the start, having projected the line to accommodate existing business, and having seen the necessity for another trunk line between Chicago and the Atlantic seaboard, located expressly with the view of obtaining the cheapest transportation practicable.

The branch lines will make the shortest connections between Chicago and Toledo and Chicago and Detroit, as well as between all these points and Buffalo.

The Canada Southern Bonds, in every particular like these, were eagerly taken, the last of them several weeks ago, by the best class of investors, and were on the market a shorter time than any other railroad loan of like amount for years past.

The proceeds of these bonds will complete the entire line, and we recommend them with the same confidence as we did the Canada Southern, and regard them as in every way a choice security.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Bankers, 27 Pine-st.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, Bankers, 10 Wall-st.

A. O. SLAUGHTER, BANKER.

Corner Clark and Madison-sts. Buys and sells Stocks, Bonds, and Gold. Receives money on deposit, and transacts a General Banking and Brokerage Business.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR Printing Paper

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 21, 1872.

Pursuant to law, I hereby invite proposals for furnishing for the use of the State of Illinois, Two Thousand reams of printing paper, 25x38, weighing at least 40 lbs per ream, and equal in every respect to samples to be obtained of the Secretary of State. Said proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of State of Illinois, until 12 o'clock, noon, on the 15th day of November, 1872, and will be opened at 2 o'clock p. m. on the same day.

Each proposal must be addressed to the Secretary of State, and marked on the back of envelope "Proposals for Printing Paper," and one sheet of the paper as a sample to be furnished with each bid. All of said paper must be delivered to the Secretary of State, at the State House in Springfield, Illinois,—00 reams to be delivered on or before Dec. 15, 1872, 500 reams on or before Jan. 15, 1873, and 1,000 reams on or before Feb. 15, 1873.

The person or persons to whom the contract is awarded will be required to give bond to the Governor in the penalty of $30,000, conditioned that he will faithfully furnish and deliver the said paper in kind, quality and quantity, at the times, place, and upon the terms named in the contract in pursuance of law; and also, that he or they will furnish any additional amount of paper that may be required for the use of the State. Upon the same terms, and of like quality, whenever required to do so by the Secretary of State.

EDWARD RUMMEL, Secretary of State.

PROPOSALS

For the Construction of the Foundation of the Cook County Jail and Criminal Court Building.

Sealed proposals will be received until the 27th day of September, 1872, at noon, by the Committee on Public Buildings of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, for the delivery of all material and all the work, construction and finish complete, of the foundation and walls to grade, of the Cook County Jail and Criminal Court Room, on the corner of Michigan and Dearborn sts., in the City of Chicago, according to plans, specifications, and details on file in the office of Messrs. Armstrong & Egan, architects, No. 14 South Clark-st.

Bidders will make their proposals upon the basis of taking the ground in its present condition, and will be required to remove all debris, and make all required excavations for the work, and to have the whole work completed and covered so as fully to protect the same from frost on or before the first day of December, 1872.

All proposals must be filed with the County Clerk, addressed to the "Building Committee," and accompanied with a copy of this notice and a penal bond with security to be approved by the Committee, in the sum of one thousand dollars, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, and give bond therefor in the penal sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, as security for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids received is reserved.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for the foundation of the Jail and Criminal Court Room."

S. ASHTON,
JOHN CRAWFORD,
C. WAHL,
JOSEPH HARRIS,
J. H. PAHLMAN,

Committee on Public Buildings, Board of Commissioners of Cook County.

Sept. 17, 1872.

All daily papers published in the city please insert until Sept. 27, 1872.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE OF SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust, recorded at pages [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] in Vol. [illegible] of the Recorder's Mortgages of Athens County, Ohio, and at pages [illegible] of the records of deeds of the same [illegible] reference being hereby made to said records for a more full and accurate statement of the trusts of said deed than is herein set forth, in which deed Anthony W. Smith and his wife Elizabeth C. Smith, Charles S. Reed and his wife Henrietta V. M. Reed, Samuel D. Towle and his wife Kate N. Towle, Octavius S. Newell and his wife, Mary O. Newell, and Nelson K. Bassett and his wife, Helen A. Bassett, of Chicago, Illinois, are grantors, and Rodolph de Steiguer, of the County of Athens, Ohio, is grantee, and which deed of trust was made, among other things, to secure the payment of the principal and full payment of certain promissory notes and the interest thereon, according to their tenor and effect, made by the said Anthony W. Smith, Charles S. Reed, Samuel D. Towle, Octavius S. Newell, and Nelson K. Bassett, payable to the order of David Barber, Trustee, being given in evidence of the purchase money for the real estate hereinafter described in said deed of trust [illegible] which notes are fully described in said deed of trust [illegible] by the failure and default of the makers of said notes, continued for more than [illegible] months, to pay the promissory notes in said deed of trust described for $[illegible] payable on or before the 17th of March, 1872, with interest at [illegible] per cent per annum, payable annually from the 17th of March, 1870, and the default of the same parties for more than four months to make payment of the interest that accrued and became payable on other notes in [illegible] of trust mentioned, maturing after the 17th of March, 1872, by which interest become payable on the 17th of March, 1872, the said David Barber, Trustee, being still the owner and holder of all of said notes, having requested the subscriber to proceed, under the authority of said deed of trust, to sell the real estate in said deed of trust described, in pursuance of said deed of trust, and the authority, power, and duties thereby conferred and imposed, the subscriber will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, on the 3d day of October, at 10 o'clock a. m., A. D. 1872, the real estate in said deed of trust described, situate in Range 15, Town 12, York Township, Athens County, Ohio, to-wit: Section No. 8, containing 637 10-100 acres, all of 100 acre lot No. 607, which lies south and west of the Hocking River, containing 96 15-100 acres, and 100 acre lots numbered 610 and 611, containing together 200 57-100 acres, and all the right, title, interest, benefit, and equity of redemption of the grantors in said deed of trust, their heirs and assigns, for ready money. The above lands are situate in the Hocking Valley coal region, immediately on the line of the Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad, and the coal mines on the land have been opened and operated. Persons desiring to invest in coal lands would do well to examine these before purchasing others.

July 15, 1872. RODOLPH DE STEIGUER.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES. OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 2 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FORSYTH'S U. S. Standard Scales

FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE, 81 South Desplaines-st.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 25.

We note a steady progress toward stringency in the local money market. The banks have all they can do to meet the demands of customers to whom they are under obligations, and are obliged every day to turn away good paper that in an easy condition of the money market they would be glad to take. We find that in many instances the very best kind of collaterals—such as bank stocks that are worth 135, and city railway stocks that are worth 175,—are offered at par as security for money at 10 per cent per annum. Our local market also feels the effect of the stringency of the New York market through the necessities of the New York merchants, who are compelled to discount the notes of Western merchants, but as their discount lines are probably full and they can not get the necessary accommodation on their own endorsements there, their only recourse is to send the paper to the Western cities where the makers are known and offer it for sale, through note brokers in the open market. While Chicago merchants are prepared to pay promptly at maturity, they are not, as a rule, prepared to discount their own paper which has twenty or thirty days to run. In many cases it never comes to the knowledge of the maker of the paper that his notes given to a New York merchant—with the expectation that they will be held there—are afloat here, so that some of the best kind of mercantile paper is frequently offered in the open market here at 12 to 15 per cent per annum.

The demand from country banks for re-discounts here is larger than usual. The country banks have made large advances to farmers, lumbermen, and manufacturers in all parts of the West and Northwest. All through the central part of this State, as well as in Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas, the cheapness of corn has induced farmers and cattle dealers to buy large herds of cattle to feed. As an instance of this increased holding of cattle it is estimated that within a radius of say twenty miles around Kansas City 150,000 head of Texas cattle have been bought this summer, and are now being held and fed. In the lumber regions of Wisconsin and Michigan also a great stock of shingles is being held. The holding of these, besides considerable quantities of grain and other products, is absorbing more capital than usual in the country this fall, and all helps to keep money tight.

Notwithstanding the demand for capital in the demand for capital in the country as above indicated, the demand for currency seems about to cease. The orders from the country are lighter, and considerable receipts from New York to-day have made a better supply here.

New York Exchange continues weak at $1.00 to $1 per $1,000 discount for sales between banks.

THE COMPTROLLER'S FORTHCOMING REPORT.

The general tenor of the next annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency is foreshadowed in a Washington letter to the *Journal of Commerce*. Mr. Knox is represented as believing that Congress will take no action whatever during the [illegible] year toward specie payments. [illegible] therefore, he will avoid any [illegible] numerous suggestions and recommendations with which Mr. Hulburd's reports were so largely made up. Indeed the promulgation of Mr. Hulburd's speculations in his last report in regard to the situation when gold and greenbacks should come to a par, and assumed the world with an "inflation of specie"—whatever that might be may have suggested to the Administration the propriety of curbing the suggestiveness of the annual reports of that department of the Treasury. The Comptroller, however, will recommend some provision for the payment of capital stock of banks when part of it is lost, and will propose additional authorities and duties for Receivers when banks go into liquidation. These he considers necessary amendments to the Currency Act. Beyond that, there will be very little to recommend.

INCREASE OF NATIONAL BANK CURRENCY.

The Comptroller's Report will show that all the $54,000,000 of increase of National Bank circulation authorized by the act of July 12, 1870, has been issued but $[illegible] The weekly statement of the Treasury also shows that the total amount of National Bank notes now outstanding is [illegible] besides gold National Bank notes, $1,[illegible] Mr. Knox, however, has reason to believe, from the applications on file and the inquiring letters from the West and South, that the remaining $13,000,000 of circulation will soon be taken. When this point has been reached the

REDISTRIBUTION OF $25,000,000

of the circulation now held by the banks of the Eastern States will be in order, in accordance with the provisions of the act of July, 1870. The report will show that there are some elements of impracticability in the provision to redistribute $25,000,000 of bank circulation, but [illegible] will show that New England, especially Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, have a large excess of circulation; while it will show, strange as it may seem, that New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania have very little if any more than the amount to which those States will be entitled. The consequence will be that, in collecting currency for redistribution, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania will probably not be touched, while Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut will bear the brunt of the whole proceeding.

It is anticipated that there will be an organized opposition on the part of New England capital against this $25,000,000 redistribution plan, and that, as a substitute, bills will be introduced in Congress for

INCREASE OF BANK CIRCULATION.

Mr. Knox expresses a belief that Congress will not authorize more bank circulation without a corresponding reduction of the volume of legal tenders, and it is not probable he will embody such a suggestion in his report. The plan of increasing National Bank circulation, and making a corresponding reduction of the volume of greenbacks, is one that we have always recommended as one of the best means of getting back surely and gradually a specie basis. The manner in which the $54,000,000 of additional bank circulation is being gradually taken up shows that there is no danger in taking off all limits on the volume of bank circulation, provided only that the means of nominal redemptions in greenbacks be removed in proportion to the increase of bank circulation. The banks themselves would soon begin to see the point made by the Wall street speculator, H. N. Smith, that they were weak because they did not depend more upon specie and less upon greenbacks as a reserve, and for self-preservation they would be compelled to accumulate gold.

END OF A STRIKE.

The long strike of the coal miners of St. Clair, and adjacent counties in Illinois, opposite St. Louis, came to an end on Monday by a compromise between the mine proprietors and the miners, which is in substance that the miners shall be paid four cents per bushel for digging coal the year round, that they should be paid by the weight given by the railroads on freight-bills; that screens should be three-quarters of an inch between bars; that they should be paid twice each month, and that no miner should be discharged on account of connection with the unions, or for participating in the strikes.

THE LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote buying and selling rates in this market, this afternoon, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	114¾	115¼
5-20s of '62	114¾	115
5-20s of '64	114¾	115
5-20s of '65	114½	115
5-20s of '65 January and July	113¼	113¼-113½
5-20s of '67 January and July	113¾	113¾-114
5-20s of '68 January and July	113¾	113¾-114
10-40s	108	108½-108¾
United States 5s (new issue)	110¾	111¼
United States Currency 6s	111½	112¼
Northern Pacific Gold 7 3-10s		100 & int.
Chicago City 7s		100 & int.
Cook County 7s		100 & int.
Illinois County and Town'hip 10s	92½-95	
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)		108½-109½

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Wednesday, Sept. 25.

CITY PROPERTY.

Dashiell st, bet Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth sts, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated July 22; consideration, $600.

24 ft in same block, dated July 22; consideration, $600.

Adams st, 270 ft w of Fifth av, s f, 70x190 ft, [illegible] dated Sept. 2; consideration, $70,000.

West Indiana st, n e cor of Armour st, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated Sept. 23; consideration, $1,000.

Same as the above, dated Sept. 23; consideration, $1,000.

Archer av, near Wood st, s f, 25x121 7-10 ft, dated June 15; consideration, $[illegible]

Lot 43 in Block 2 of Harrison's Blocks 1 and 2, Sec 19, 39, 14, dated Sept. 23; consideration, $[illegible]

South Water st, bet Wabash and Michigan avs, s f, [illegible] dated Aug. 16; consideration, $15,000.

McGregor st, bet Butler and Hanover sts, s f, [illegible] dated May 18; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 10 in Block 13, Harding's w ½ n w ¼ Sec 11, 39, 13, dated Sept 2; consideration, $[illegible]

West Monroe st, bet Laflin and Loomis sts, n f, [illegible] ft to alley, dated Aug. 31; consideration, $[illegible]

Lot 113 in Block 25, Sec 33, 40, 14, dated Sept. 12; [illegible]

Lots 7 and 8 of Rice's Lot 20, in Block 2 of Cook & Anderson's w ½ n e ¼ Sec 21, 39, 13, dated Aug. 14; consideration, $1,400.

Clybourn av, s e of Larrabee st, s w front, 25 ft to Mohawk st, dated Sept. 20; consideration, $[illegible]

Wabash av, bet Jackson and Van Buren sts, e front, [illegible] ft, dated Sept. 19; consideration, $[illegible]

Paulina st, bet Division and Jane sts, w front, 25 ft to alley, with building, dated Sept. 20; consideration, $1,500.

Clybourn av, n w of Dayton st, s w front, 25 ft to alley, dated Sept. 10; consideration, $1,150.

Lots 47 and 48, in Block 4 in Sutton's Block [illegible] Sec 33, 39, 14, dated June 26; consideration, $[illegible]

Lot [illegible] of Lots 3, 5, 6, 7, etc, in Block 5, Rockwell's Addition, dated Sept. 14; consideration, $[illegible]

Lot [illegible] of Millet's s part of Lot 108, in Bronson's Addition, dated Sept. 21; consideration, $1,200.

Henry st, bet Centre av and Margaret st, n front, [illegible] ft to alley, dated Sept. 11; consideration, $[illegible]

Clybourn av, n w of and near Racer st, n e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Sept. 21; consideration, $1,[illegible]

Blue Island av, 120 ft n e of Robey st, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Sept. 16; consideration, $1,800.

St. Louis st, 201 ft n of Twenty-second st, e f, [illegible] ft, dated Sept. 18; consideration, $[illegible]

Monroe st, 228 3-10 ft w of California st, n f, [illegible] ft, dated Sept. 21; consideration, $1,700.

Dudley st, 100 ft of Augusta st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 16; consideration, $[illegible]

Mitchell st, 180 ft w of Laflin st, n f, 25x124 ft, dated Sept. 25; consideration, $1,100.

West Twelfth st, 170 ft e of Robey st, s f, 24x125 ft, dated Aug. 21; consideration, $1,300.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 14 and 15, in Weage & Hyde's Lot 1, of n w of s e ¼, Sec 20, 40, 14, with Lot 43, in Block 2, of Traver's n e ¼ Sec 8, 38, 14, dated Sept. 14; consideration, $1,800.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 16, of Lots 1 to 8, of Johnston's s ½ s e ¼ s e ¼ Sec 20 14, dated Sept. 21; consideration, $1,[illegible]

Lots 29 to 36 in Block 2, of Travers' n w ¼ n w ¼ [illegible] 33, 14, dated Sept. 10; consideration, $[illegible]

Und ½ of Lot 10 in Forrestville, dated Sept. 5; consideration $9,375.

Lots 1 and 2, in Block 3, of n 74 rods e of rail-

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 25.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	6,210	4,705	4,730	9,279
Wheat, bu	160,610	[illegible]	45,220	68,211
Corn, bu	143,200	[illegible]	100,425	81,299
Oats, bu	37,760	[illegible]	12,920	61,280
Rye, bu	14,600	[illegible]	[illegible]	16,420
Barley, bu	40,200	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass seed, lbs	110,300	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flax seed, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom corn, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cured meats, lbs	58,510	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live hogs, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Highwines, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, m ft	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, m	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, m	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Withdrawn from store on Tuesday, for city consumption: 4,188 bu wheat; 6,348 bu corn; 4,124 bu oats; 2,158 bu rye; 6,490 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 230 cars wheat; 259 cars and 21,930 bu corn; 70 cars and 3,340 bu oats; 12 cars rye; 137 cars barley. Total (712 cars), 294,000 bu.

The following named gentlemen have been selected as delegates from the Chicago Board of Trade to the National Board of Trade, which convenes in New York on Oct. 15: Messrs. A. M. Wright, George M. How, S. H. McCrea, Asa Dow, A. Murison, and N. K. Fairbank.

A meeting of the creditors of Chandler, Pomeroy & Co., is called at 10 a. m. on Thursday morning, in the Directors' Room of the Board of Trade, for the purpose of appointing an assignee, &c.

THE MARKETS.

There was a fair business transacted on 'Change to-day, but a weak feeling prevailed in the more important markets, wheat, corn, and oats ruling lower, while rye was dull and barley steady at about the figures current yesterday. In the main, Eastern advices were unfavorable; at the same time, however, the lower figures are mainly the result of high freights. Carriers readily obtained cargoes at almost asking rates, the scarcity of lake craft in the grain trade operating larger against the shipper. Vessel agents and owners figure the relative value of grain in this and the seaboard markets, and fix their carrying rates so as to leave the exporter a small margin on which to operate. They can afford to be magnanimous even on this basis, as the vessel interest has certainly been extremely profitable this season.

The grocery trade continues uninterruptedly active, and the general tone of the market is firm. A slightly easier feeling is noticeable in certain grades of coffee, and hard sugars were "off" a trifle, but with these exceptions prices were uniformly firm. The demand for syrups and spices exhibits a steady increase, and the tendency of prices is to advance. Stocks are in good shape, and dealers seem to be satisfied with the present condition of the market. In the dry goods market no new features were developed. There was no diminution in the demand, and the firm healthy tone prevalent for some time past is still a feature of the market. As yet our jobbers have encountered no difficulty in promptly filling all orders, but the stocks of certain lines of goods are being rapidly reduced, and in some quarters fears are expressed that the supply will become exhausted before the rush is over. The butter trade is fairly active, and prices rule firm, especially for choice qualities, which continue scarce. Cheese is firm and steady at previously quoted rates. No changes were noted in the hay market, the demand continuing good at the quoted prices. Leather was quoted active and firm both for domestic and imported stock. An advance of ¼c in Buffalo slaughter sole was the only change in values. The oil trade continues to improve, in point of activity, and prices are generally firm. Carbon advanced another ½c, with which exception quotations were unchanged. The demand for lumber at the yards exhibited a good degree of activity, and the prevailing feeling was one of firmness. The stocks of common and medium descriptions are moderately large, while the supply of choice grades is improving. Hardwood lumber is rather dull, but the changes in our price list are few and unimportant. Walnut and cherry grades at the present time are in small stock. Iron and steel continue in good demand, and prices are firm at the recent advance. Nails sold to a large extent upon the basis of $6.25 rates. The movement in poultry, potatoes, and seeds was a small one, at yesterday's figures. Salt continues active, and is held firmly at former figures. Building materials met with a good demand, and the feeling developed was one of firmness. Cooperage was again quiet at former figures. Eggs were fairly active at a range of 22@24c per doz for candled. The offerings were ample. Railroad freights were again in active request at previous rates.

Highwines were active, steady and firm at 89½c per gallon for iron-bound packages, with sales reported of 350 brls at this figure. The Eastern markets are apparently plentifully supplied, while the West is comparatively bare of stocks, more especially in and about Chicago.

Lake freights were firm and moderately active at an appreciation of ½c. Early, carriers asked 15c for corn to Buffalo, with shippers bidding 14c, so the matter was compromised by fixing the rate at 14½c. Vessels are not plenty, while shippers are anxious to send consignments forward, and these may be, it is alleged, the leading elements of [illegible] A total of 16 charters were reported, which will take out 11,000 bu of wheat, 421,000 bu of corn, and 16,000 bu of barley. Rates closed firm at 14½c for corn, and 16@16½c for wheat to Buffalo.

Provisions were quiet but very firm, especially on meats, and prices rule higher, with more buyers than sellers at the figures current. As usual, mess pork was dull. There were buyers of small amounts at about $14.00, but there is little to be had, except from one party, said party having a nominal corner on this staple, and asking $14.50 for immediate delivery, or for the present month. For future delivery there was no movement of consequence and until some more definite opinion is arrived at relative to the probable extent of the hog crop to be marketed this winter, it is possible that few contracts will be made. Corn in the ear is cheap as compared with what it will bring in pork at $5.00 per 100 lbs for live hogs, and as we are on the eve of a prolific harvest of the former, it is possible that much of it will be turned into pork. Lard is firm, but not particularly scarce, while there are no meats in stock at this point except a few shoulders and short ribs. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller September, $14.00@14.50; do, choice lots $14.50@14.75; do, seller December, $12.25@12.50 for old, and $12.75@13.00 for new; do seller January, $12.50@12.75. Lard, cash or seller the month, 9c; do seller December, [illegible]; summer lard, [illegible] for choice and 8½c for ordinary; dry salted shoulders, [illegible]; do short ribs, [illegible]; English meats, for delivery in December or January, quoted at [illegible] for short ribs; do short clear at [illegible], all boxed; shoulders, seller January, [illegible]; and for November or December delivery (15 to 20 days in salt) [illegible] is bid and [illegible] is asked; sweet pickled hams, 14@15c for small lots; bacon, clear sides, 11c; do breakfast, 11@12c; and do hams, 14@16c, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess do, $10.00; beef hams, $27.00@28.00 for old and new. City tallow, [illegible]. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork, seller January, at $12.75; 50 tcs winter lard at 9c cash; 20,000 lbs dry salted shoulders at [illegible]; 40,000 lbs do at [illegible]; 200,000 lbs do, buyer to Oct. 15, at [illegible]; 80,000 lbs summer-cured short ribs at 9c; 40,000 lbs do at [illegible]

Flour was in active request on shipping account, and the market was firm on all grades, except the lower qualities, full previous prices being maintained. Offerings were only fair, our stock being relatively low, though low grades are abundant when compared with the inquiry therefor. Spring extras, suitable for the Southern and Eastern markets were most wanted. Bran lower, at $10.50 per ton. Sales were reported of 1,222 brls white winter extras on p. t.; 50 brls do (Sawyer's extra) at $9.60; 100 brls do at $9.00; 1,400 brls spring extras on p. t.; 100 brls do (Big Loaf) at $7.25; 300 brls do at $7.25; 300 brls do at $7.00; 100 brls do at $6.50; 300 brls do at $7.00; 50 brls do at $6.20; 100 brls do at $6.00; 100 brls do at $5.50; 70 brls spring superfines, at $4.75; 200 brls do at $3.70. Total, 4,395 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $11.50 del.; 10 tons do at $10.50 o. t.

Wheat was quite active, but weak, though No. 2 kept well up to the figures current yesterday, while all the other grades, and especially No. 3 and rejected, were weak, and 2@3c lower. As an explanation to this apparent anomaly, it may be stated that the receipts since the new crop began arriving, have, in point of quality, averaged lower than for a few years preceding, and this is accounted for by the extensive rains during and since the harvest season. In order to inspect No. 2, the grain must be dry, and it is undoubtedly true that much wheat that has been graded in our market below No. 2, would have graded No. 2 had it been better cared for at the time of harvesting, and allowed to go through the sweating process. Shippers have taken advantage of the dampness, and have been buyers all through of No. 3 and rejected, the handling from cars to elevators, and elevators to vessels, generally proving advantageous. For some weeks past the New York market has been nearly bare of wheat. Each day now adds to the stock there, and under this condition of affairs it is not to be wondered at that prices in that market should be wavering, though today quoted strong, but the large amount *in transitu* designed for that port makes shippers at this end distrustful; and they were obliged to either buy wheat at lower prices, get cheap freights (which they could not) or hold off. Receivers, however, readily accepted the prices bid when they found shippers would give no more, and in the aggregate a liberal business was done. Speculators who are short for September delivery are willing buyers, and purchased readily when offered at $1.17½. This fact tended to keep up the price of spot No. 2, and this month's option. For delivery beyond this month prices were rather weak, and a small decline was established. Car-lots closed at $1.17½@1.17¾. No. 1 was dull at $1.[illegible] No. 2 active at $1.04@1.05, closing at $1.04½, and rejected at 95@96c. [illegible] September closed at $1.17½; closing at $1.[illegible] and the year at $1.14. October at $1.[illegible] Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 1 spring wheat at $1.25; 400 bu do at $1.25; 400 bu do at $1.18; 77,600 bu No. 2 spring wheat at $1.18; 77,600 bu do at $1.17½; 10,000 bu do at $1.17½; 32,000 bu do at $1.17¾; 2,800 bu No. 3 do at $1.04½; 2,800 bu do at $1.04; 25,800 bu do at $1.04½; 2,800 bu do at $1.04¾; 4,400 bu rejected at 96c; 12,800 bu do at 95c; 11,200 bu do at 95½c; 1,000 bu do at 95c. Total, 181,400 bu.

Corn was moderately active, but weak and fully ½c per bu lower, though the amount reported in for to-morrow is comparatively small. There was a good demand from shippers, but they were compelled to ask concessions of ½c to [illegible] constituting the advance in freights, which counterbalance the effect of [illegible] Eastern advices were favorable, but there are numerous sellers for delivery during the months of October and November, three latter basing their operations on anticipated large arrivals throughout the fall and winter months. Spot No. 2 closed at 34½c for regular, and 34¾c for strictly fresh receipts. Rejected was quiet at 33½c; September closed at 34½c; October at 33⅝; and November at [illegible] and last part of October at [illegible] Cash sales were reported of 3,200 bu No. 2 [illegible] corn at [illegible]; 4,800 bu do at [illegible]; 78,000 bu do at 34½c; 1,600 bu do at 34¾c; 83,000 bu do at 34½c; [illegible] rejected at 33c; [illegible] Total, 180,800 bu.

Oats were dull and declining, and we note a reduction in values of ½c per bushel since yesterday. Offerings were liberal, prominent dealers being anxious to unload at the inside prices of the day, but this was only for effect, as there were buyers later. Receipts are liberal, but as wheat and corn were down oats and corn could not keep up. Regular No. 2 closed at 23@23½c, and fresh do at [illegible] October and November at [illegible] Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 1 oats at 26½c; 3,400 bu do at 24c; 4,300 bu rejected at 21c; 4,800 bu do at 20½c. Total, 45,000 bu.

Rye was also dull at nominally unchanged prices. There were only one or two buyers on the market, and they were indifferent, but took what was offered at yesterday's figures, viz: 50c for No. 2 or 46c for rejected. Sales were reported of 6,800 bu No. 2 at 50c; 3,000 bu rejected at 46c. Total, 9,800 bu.

Barley was active, at about yesterday's figures, with ready buyers from outside at 60@62c for No. 2. There were two or three New York parties on the market who appear to think this cereal relatively cheap, and were buying freely, which made the situation uncomfortable for the shorts, who expected to buy at lower prices. Local maltsters are out of the market for the time being, the recent upward turn checking their ambition to lay in stock. No. 2 sold at 60@60c, and closed steady. No. 3 was steady at 54c, and rejected at 38@39c. Seller September closed the same as spot No. 2, and October was rather weak at 61c. Sales were reported of 8.0 bu No. 2 at 60c; 800 bu do at 60½c; 11,600 bu do at 60c; 19,200 bu No. 3 at 54c; 400 bu rejected at 38c; 3,600 bu do at 38½c; 1,600 bu do at 39. Total, 37,000 bu.

In the afternoon the markets were quiet, without alteration in prices. Sales were made on the "call" of 15,000 bu No. 2 wheat, seller October, at $1.16½; 5,000 bu do, seller the year, at $1.14½; 5,000 bu No. 2 corn, seller the month, at 34½c; 10,000 bu do, seller October, at 33c; 45,000 bu do at 33½c; 5,000 bu do, seller November at 33½c.

The following were the closing prices on the call:

	Bid.	Asked.
Mess pork, cash	$	
Mess pork, seller September		$14.25
Mess pork, seller January		13.00
Lard, none offered, no bids		
Wheat, cash	1.17¾	
Wheat, seller September	1.17½	1.17¾
Wheat, seller first half October	1.16½	1.16¾
Wheat, seller October	1.16½	1.16¾
Wheat, seller the year	1.14	1.14¼
Corn, cash	34½	34⅝
Corn, seller September	34½	34⅝
Corn, seller October	33½	33⅝
Corn, seller last half October	33½	33⅝
Corn, seller November	33½	33⅝
Oats, cash		
Oats, seller September	23½	24
Oats, seller October	23½	
Oats, seller November	24½	24¾
Oats, seller the year		
Barley, No. 2 cash		70
Barley, seller the month		70
Barley, seller October	69	69½

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 25.

BUTTER—The butter trade continues active, with prices generally firmer. The stocks are lighter than usual at this season of the year, and with a good local and outside demand to meet, holders have no difficulty in realizing at the quoted prices, which are as follows: Strictly choice dairy, 24@28c; fair to good grades, 18@22c; inferior to common, 8@15c.

BAGGING—A fair amount of trading was done in the bagging market to-day, and former quotations were well sustained all around. At the low price now current grain bags are firmly held. We quote: Stark, 38c; Grabampton, 37½c; Ludlow, 37½c; Lewiston, 36c; American, 35c; Royal River, 35c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22c; gunnies, single, 13@19c; do double, 23c; wool sacks, 65@70c.

BEANS—We quote the market dull at unchanged quotations: $2.25@2.40 for common to choice, and $2.50@2.65 for navy.

BROOM CORN—Following are the quotations now current: $40.00@60.00 per ton; fair, $90.00@120.00 per ton, and brush, $100.00@180.00 per ton.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Dealers continue to report a good demand, and quotations are steady as follows: Stucco, $3.00@3.25; New York stucco, casting, $3.25@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $2.00@2.25; Utica cement, $2.00@2.10 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00@2.10; Akron cement, $2.00@2.10; marble dust, $1.50; lime, in bulk, 90c@$1.00; lime, brls, $1.25@1.50; white sand, per brl, [illegible]; plastering hair, per bu, [illegible]; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick (common), $11.00@14.00; Woodstock pressed range at $22.00@28.00; St. Louis Hydraulic pressed brick, do, $35.00@40.00; do, [illegible]; fine, $30.00; do, Milwaukee, $35.00; do, fire clay, per brl, [illegible]. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 4.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 10x10	5.00	9.00
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHEESE—The cheese market was without change in any important particular. A steadily fair movement is witnessed, and under moderate stocks, dealers are firm in their views at full rates. We repeat our list as follows: New York factory, 14@15½c; Ohio factory, 13@14c; Western factory, 11@14c.

COAL—Remains firm at the quoted prices. The demand seems to be improving a little, but the general market is still lacking in activity. Following are the prices current: Lehigh lump, $11.00; Lehigh, prepared, $10.00; Lackawanna, $9.50; Erie, $9.00@9.50; Briar Hill, $9.00@10.00; Walnut Hill, $9.50@10.00; Blossburg, $9.50; Cherry Mine, $9.50; Hocking Valley, $8.00@8.50; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.50.

COOPERAGE—The demand was again small, and prices favored buyers. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.20@1.30; lard tierces, $1.55@1.75; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 48@50c; staves and headings, $17.00@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.00@9.00; circle flour headings, 7@9c a set; flour hoop poles, $12.00@15.00 ₱ m; pork and tierce poles, $20.00@30.00 ₱ m; whiskey barrel staves, $30.00@27.00 ₱ m.

CIDER—Sales: 5 brls only fair at 12½c per gal; 5 brls sweet at $6.50.

EGGS—Sold to a fair extent at 22@24c per dozen. The supply was ample.

FISH—Business is good, for the season, and prices are generally firm. Stocks are ample—with the exception of cod—and our dealers are filling orders promptly. We make no change in our quotations: No. 1 whitefish, $6.00@6.25; No. 2, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 trout, $4.25@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9.50@9.75; No. 1 bay, $8.00@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore, kits, $1.70@1.80; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, 38@40c; Columbia River salmon, new, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS—DRIED—Were again dull, and for Domestic varieties the market was quoted weak and unsettled. Prices, however, underwent no decided change, and we repeat our list, as follows: Dates, 9@10c; figs, drums, 14@15c; do, box, 18@19c; Turkey prunes, 9½@10c; French do, 11@12c; raisins, $3.25@3.40; blackberries, new, 11½@12½c; raspberries, 34@35c; pitted cherries, 28@30c; peaches, pared, 19@20c; peaches, halves, 7@7½c; do, quarters, 6½@7c; Zante currants, 7@7½c; apples, Southern, 5½@6½c; do, Western, 7@7½c; Michigan, 8@8½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples are going off rather slow and in a retail way only, with only the choice varieties wanted. There were no fresh peaches in, and it was fortunate for the market that it was so, as more was left over than can readily be disposed of to-day; there was no market whatever yesterday p. m., and but little this morning. Grapes in active request. Cranberries are offered at $10 per brl and at $3@3.25 per bu for wild, and at $4.5 for choice cultivated, but slow at this range. Sales: Apples—75 brls poor at $1.25; 150 fair to good at $2; 250 brls choice at $2.25@2.50. Peaches—300 baskets small at 25c; at $2.25@2.50. Peaches—300 baskets small at 25c; 340 at 30c; 100 at 35c; 150 fair at 40c; 150 good at 50c; 200 good Crawfords at $1. Grapes—100 cases good Concords and Isabellas at $1.75; 85 do at $1.65; 300 at $2; 50 cases Catawba at $2.50; 40 cases Delaware at $3; 40 bu Damsons and blue at $5; 3 baskets green gage at $1.50. Lemons were dull at $11.50 per box.

GROCERIES—There was a less buoyant tone to the sugar market, but aside from "hards," which were "off" ⅛c, there was no perceptible softening of prices. The coffee market was easier, in sympathy with New York, and the present tendency seems to be downward. Syrups continue active, and an early advance is looked for. Rice, soap, and candles were steady. Spices are active, and prices are working upward. We now quote:

BI CARB SODA—7@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 26@26c; Java No. 2, 23@24c; fancy Rio, 23½@23c; choice do, 22½@23c; prime Rio, 21@22c; good do, 21@21½c; common do, 19@20½c; Singapore, 22@23c; Costa Rica, 22½@23½c; Maracaibo, 22@23c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; Stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@9c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 9½@10c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14@14½c; crushed and powdered, 13½@13¾c; granulated, 13½@13c; A, standard, 13½@13½c; do No. 2, 12½@12¾c; B, 12¾@13c; extra C, 12½@12½c; extra C, 2, 12@12½c; yellow C, 11½@12c; choice brown, 11@11½c; prime do, 10½@11c; fair do, 10@10½c; choice molasses sugar, 11@11½c; fair do, 9@10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.00@1.05; silver drips, extra fine, 78@80c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 60@65c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 60@65c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 25@30c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 23@24c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30.

SOAPS—French mottled, 10@10½c; German mottled, 7½@7c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 5½@6c; White Rose, 5½@6c; brown Windsor, [illegible]; palm, [illegible]; Savon Imperial, [illegible].

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@6c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—The market remains without important change. The demand continues steadily fair, and, as the receipts are still moderate, a firm feeling obtains. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers: ON TRACK—New timothy, beater pressed, $15.50@16.50; do loose pressed, $14.00@15.00; new prairie, beater pressed, $10.00@11.00. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $14.00@15.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@10.00. For delivery of 1,000 lbs, [illegible] according to distance.

HIDES—Were again quoted active and firm. The supply is light. We repeat our list, as follows: Green butchers', 9c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11½c; do light, 12½c; part salted, cured, 10@11c; green calf, 17c; green city veal calf, 17c; dry flint, 27c; dry salted, 17@18c; dry kip, 23c; kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 27@28c; deacons, 50@65c; dry calf, 28c; dry flint, 27@29c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HONEY—Sales 5 cases good new comb at 20c.

IRON AND STEEL—Few new features were developed in this market to-day. The inquiry from all quarters is improving, and quotations are generally well sustained. We quote:

Horse shoe iron	5 5-10@ 7c	
Bar iron	5 4-10@	5 5-10 rates
Heavy band	5 4-10@	5 5-10 rates
Light band	5 4-10@	5 5-10 rates
Hoop	5 4-10@	6 9-10 rates
Oval	5 4-10@	rates
Round and square	5 4-10@	rates
Half oval and half round	5 4-10@	rates
Swedish iron, perfect	21¼	
Russian iron, No. 1, stained	21¼	
Sheet iron	7 @	rates
Norway nail rods	11 @	rates
German plow steel	11 @	rates
Bessemer plow steel	11 @	rates
Spring and tire steel	11 @	rates

LEATHER—Continues to move on a very liberal scale, and the market is firm both for domestic and imported stock. We quote an advance of ½c in Buffalo slaughter sole, and quote as follows:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$	38 @ 40
Country harness		[illegible]
Line, city, ₱ lb		[illegible]
Kip, ₱ lb		[illegible]
Kip veals		[illegible]
City upper, No. 1, ₱ ft		[illegible]
City upper, No. 2, ₱ ft		[illegible]
Country upper, No. 1		[illegible]
Collar, ₱ ft		[illegible]
Calf, city		[illegible]
Calf, country		[illegible]
Rough upper, light		[illegible]
Rough upper, heavy		[illegible]
Rough upper, damaged		[illegible]
Buffalo slaughter sole, best		[illegible]
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1		[illegible]
"B A" sole		[illegible]

OAK.

Calf	$ 1.35@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	[illegible]
Kip, No. 2, heavy	[illegible]
Harness	[illegible]
French calf, Jodot	[illegible]
French calf, Lemoine	[illegible]
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	[illegible]
French calf, [illegible]	[illegible]

METALS AND TINNER'S STOCK—The market is good, with a good demand, and the views of dealers were firm at the following range of prices:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16.50; do, 12x12, $17.00; do, 14x20, $[illegible]; do, roofing, IC, $15.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 41c; small, 43c; bar, 45c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11½c; less quantity, 12½c; slab, [illegible]

SHEET IRON—No. 24, [illegible] rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 44c; tinned copper, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 9c; 6, 7, and 8, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 13½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15½c; 18, 16c; 19, 18c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, $9.00.

NAILS—There was a moderately active demand to-day, and $6.25 rates were fully sustained: 10d to 60d, per keg, $6.25; 8d do, $6.50; 6d do, $6.75; 4d do, $7.00; 3d do, $7.75; do fd, fine, $9.00; do, $9.00; clinch, $8.00. 12½c discount on large orders to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—We now quote as follows:

Manilla rope, ₱ lb	21 @ 23
Sisal rope, ₱ lb	[illegible]
Hemp sash cord, ₱ lb	[illegible]
Marline, ₱ lb	[illegible]
Tarred rope, ₱ lb	[illegible]
Oakum, ₱ bale	[illegible]
Pitch, ₱ brl	[illegible]
Tar, ₱ brl	[illegible]

OILS—Carbon continues firm and advancing, in sympathy with the Eastern market. Lard oil is tending higher. Other goods in the list rule steady and firm. We quote: Carbon, 26c; extra lard oil, strictly winter, 86c; do, ice-pressed, 75c; do, current make, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 85c; do boiled, 90c; whale, 90c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; bank oil, 65c; straits, [illegible]; turpentine, [illegible].

PAINTS, COLORS AND PUTTY—Were quoted steady and unchanged. We repeat our list as follows:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Vieille Montagne	14.00
American	[illegible]
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4.00
English Ven red	4.00
English orange mineral	16.00@16.00
English red lead	11.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00@ 4.25
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½
In bladders	4

POULTRY—The inquiry was less active at the annexed range of prices: Old chickens, $3.75@4.25; spring chickens, $2.50@3.50; turkeys, 12@14c.

POTATOES—Trade was quiet at about yesterday's figures. New, $1.75@2.00 per brl, and 60@65c per bu.

SALT—Continues in good inquiry, and prices ruled steady at the annexed range: Saginaw fine, $2.00; Onondaga, fine, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $2.15; dairy, without bags, $2.75; do with bags, $3.75; Ashton dairy, ₱ bag, $4.75; ground alum, $1.60.

SEEDS—Following are the quotations now current: Timothy, $3.75@3.85 for poor; $3.90@4.00 for good; $3.10@4.15 for prime; clover, $5.00@6.10; flax, $1.50@1.60.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—We quote as follows:

FOUR PANEL DOORS RAISED PANEL BOTH SIDES.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	$2.50
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x10	3.00
1 3-8	2x10 by 6x10	[illegible]

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

1 3-8	2x6 by 6x6	2.20
1 3-8	2x6 by 6x6	2.30
1 3-8	2x6 by 6x6	2.50
1 3-8	2x8 by 6x8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.	Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75	1 3-16	9x14	$2.20
1 3-16	8x12	2.05	1 3-16	10x15	[illegible]
1 3-16	10x12	2.05			

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12 light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 1 by 3x21	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 3x10	57c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x 4	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x8	67c
10x16	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x 4	70c
10x16	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x3	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x3	90c

Discount of 15@25 per cent from list.

TEAS—In this department of the market no new features were developed. A steady, fair business is doing at the annexed quotations: Young Hyson, common to fair, 50@65c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, $1.00@1.20; superior to fine old hyson, 80c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@80c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine, 1, 1½ to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.00; choice, $1.10@1.20; extra, $1.25@1.35; choice to extra Japan, 85c@$1.00; fair to good do, 50@70c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 45@65c; good, 60@[illegible]; choice to extra, 90c@$1.05.

TOBACCO—The market was firm, as previously quoted:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 35@38c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 40@50c.

VEGETABLES—Sales: 30 brls choice yellow onions at $1.75@2; 40 brls turnips and 10 brls beets at $1.50.

WOOD—Prices were quoted steady, as follows: Beech, $11.50; maple, $12.50; hickory, $13.50; slabs, $[illegible] delivered.

WOOL—Was in meagre demand, and prices were easy, as follows:

Tub, choice, extra	60@65c
Tub, common	57@60c
Fleece, XX, good condition, light	51@53c
Fleece, XX, bad condition, heavy	50@52c
Fleece, X, good condition, light	51@53c
Fleece, X, bad condition, heavy	49@51c
Fleece, medium, good condition, light	51@54c
Fleece, coarse, light, and clean	47@50c
Fleece, coarse, light, and dingy	45@48c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	33@35c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse	35@38c
Super, pulled	44@48c
Extra, pulled	44@46c

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 25.

The receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,671	5,088	734
Tuesday	4,471	9,212	1,3[illegible]
Wednesday	2,200	13,000	1,306
Total	10,342	27,300	3,450
Same time last week	11,080	30,590	5,879
Week before last	6,690	20,533	3,297

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,251	4,652	197
Tuesday	1,670	5,402	194
Total	2,921	10,054	391

CATTLE—No new feature was developed in the cattle market. Trade was, if possible, more thoroughly dull than on the preceding days of the week, and prices were again unsettled and in buyers' favor—in many instances to the extent of 10@15c. As compared with yesterday, there was a falling off of about one-half in receipts; but the fresh arrivals, taken in connection with the stale cattle, made the supply actually on sale considerably larger than on either of the preceding days of the week. In point of quality, the offerings would compare favorably with those arriving from day to day for the past fortnight, there being about the usual number of good to choice droves, and of scalawags. Of the former, few changed hands, the prices offered generally being considered below the views of holders, and many lots are going East on owners' account. Sales were effected at $1.50@6.15,—chiefly at $2.50@5.50. The market closed heavy, with the yards full of unsold cattle.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.50@6.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5.75@6.25
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.75@5.00
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.00@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@4.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.00@2.75
Texas Cattle—Through droves	1.50@2.75
Texas Cattle—Northern wintered	3.00@4.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price
15	good steers	1,2[illegible]	5.75
48	Texas steers	1,076	3.00
18	Texas steers	1,080	3.00
[illegible]	good steers	1,267	5.37½
16	Texas cattle	1,178	3.40
16	Texas cattle	810	3.00
23	Texas cattle	860	3.00
40	Texas cattle	785	3.00
25	natives and Texas steers	1,007	4.62½
40	Texas cattle	997	2.70
40	Texas steers	1,078	3.40
17	good steers	1,221	5.37½
11	scallawags	742	2.75
15	choice steers	1,383	6.12½
15	steckers	860	3.00
28	good steers	1,349	5.87½
13	fair steers	1,217	4.75
17	choice steers	1,380	6.00
18	good steers	1,218	5.00
16	choice steers	1,366	5.75
21	smooth fat steers	1,184	5.62½
20	cows	1,160	3.00
22	cows	971	3.25
13	calves	278	3.50
15	choice steers	1,342	4.35
16	stock steers	1,326	4.55
16	good steers	1,227	5.62½
17	scallawags	735	2.50
10	calves	281	3.00
79	Texas cattle	1,065	3.25
16	Texas cattle	856	2.55
10	Texas cattle	1,044	3.65

HOGS—The demand for hogs was active during the forenoon and prices were firm, and if anything a shade higher, but after dinner trade dragged somewhat, and an easier feeling obtained, the market closing weak with quite a number unsold. Sales were effected at $4.50@5.25, and the extremes were rare, most of the day's sales being effected at $4.85@5.00. Following are the principal transactions:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHEEP—Moderate as were the receipts (only 1,306 head were yarded to-day), the supply fully equaled the wants of the trade, and former rates were barely sustained. The few good fat lots offered sold readily enough at full prices, but the poorer grades were a drug, and, in some instances, concessions were made, in order to close out. The demand was confined to supplying the wants of local butchers. We quote at $3.50@3.75 per 100 lbs, for common; at $4.00@4.25 for medium, and at $4.50@5.25 for good to strictly choice.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 25.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the twenty-four hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	6,960	2,112
Shingles, m	3,100	2,071
Lath, pieces, m	949	161

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the corresponding period in 1871:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	6,478	2,857
Shingles, m	7,323	1,300
Lath, pieces, m	740	300

CARGOES—The demand was moderately active, and quotations ruled firm and unchanged. At the close, two cargoes were left over. No new features were developed in the markets for sawed shingles, lath, or pickets, a good business being transacted in each department.

Following are the rates current from the points named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.

Manistee, ₱ m	$1.75
Ludington, ₱ m	4.00
Pentwater, ₱ m	4.00
Muskegon, ₱ m	3.00@3.25
White Lake, ₱ m	3.00
Grand River, ₱ m	3.00
Saginaw, ₱ m	5.75@6.00

WEST SHORE.

Horn's Pier—wood, ₱ cord	4.75@5.00
Railroad ties	.15
Two Rivers—lumber, ₱ m	2.75
Ahnepee—wood, ₱ cord	4.75@5.00
Ahnepee—cedar posts	[illegible]
Ahnepee—railroad ties	[illegible]
Ahnepee—shingles	[illegible]
Menominee	4.50
Oconto	7.00@7.25

At the close prices ranged as follows:

Choice mill-run lumber	$13.00@17.00
Good to choice strips and boards	13.00@17.00
Common strips and boards	12.00@13.00
Common mixed lumber	13.00@13.00
Joist and scantling	12.00@12.50
Shingles	2.15@ 3.00
Lath	2.00@ 2.25
Pickets	10.00@11.00

Sales were:

Cargo schr E. Bates, from Manistee, 140 m ft joist and scantling, at $12.50. Sold by John Mason Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Gipsy, from Manistee, 120 m strips and boards, at $16.00. Sold by John Mason Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Jessie Phillips, from Manistee, joist and scantling, at $12.50 and $15.00. Sold by John Mason Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Abigail, from Grand Haven, 105 700 ft strips and boards, at $20.00; 56,400 pickets, at $8.25, Grand Haven tally. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo schr Rosa Belle, from Manistee, 120 m ft joist and scantling, at $12.50. Sold by John Mason Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr George L. Seaver, from Manistee, 100 m joist and scantling, at $12.50. Sold by John Mason Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr D. G. Wright, from Ludington, 112 m joist and scantling, at $12.50. Sold by John Mason Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Whirlwind, from Ludington, 106 m joist and scantling, at $12.50, Ludington tally. Sold by John Mason Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Gazelle, from Manistee, 97 m ft joist, scantling, and small timber, at $13.12½. Sold by John Mason Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Driver, from Ludington, 124 m ft joist and scantling, at $12.50. Sold by John Mason Loomis & Co.

AT THE YARDS.

Trade was active, and quotations were firm as follows:

First and second clear	$50.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	40.00@43.00
Third clear, thick	45.00
First and second clear flooring, together	40.00@43.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@38.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@32.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	38.00
A stock boards	35.00@37.00
B stock boards	30.00@32.00
Common boards	16.00@17.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@17.00
Fencing	15.00@17.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	15.00@23.00
Pickets, square	14.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	14.00@15.00
Cedar posts, split	12.00@15.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00@20.00
Lath	2.40@ 2.75
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.75@ 2.50
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.25@ 3.50

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$30.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@35.00
Whitewood (dry)	30.00@35.00
Black walnut	50.00@75.00
Whitewood, clear (green in cargo lots)	27.00
Whitewood, common	17.00
Hickory	35.00@50.00
Cherry	30.00@50.00

ON TRACK.

We quote:

A or star shingles	$3.25@3.37½
No 1 sawed shingles	1.00@2.00

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED ... Sept. 25.

Prop Annie Laura, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 60 m lumber, 20 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Prop Hilton, Ludwig's Pier, 75 m lumber, 65 cds wood.
Prop S. D. Caldwell, Port Huron, [illegible] bars railroad iron and sundries.
Schr Jessie Phillips, Manistee, 180 m lumber.
Schr Ralph Campbell, Red River, 200 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Atmosphere, Buffalo, 800 tons coal.
Bark Great West, Menominee, 250 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Brig Powhattan, Pensaukee, 150 m lumber.
Schr R J. Skidmore, Pentwater, 1,000 m shingles.
Schr Thomas P. Sheldon, Buffalo, 1,000 tons coal.
Schr Abigail, Grand Haven, 100 m lumber, 56 m lath.
Schr Guide, Muskegon, 75 m lumber.
Scow Scottish Chief, White Lake, 55 m lumber.
Brig Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, 200 m lumber.
Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, 165 pkgs butter, 10 bales hops, 5 bales wool, and sundries.
Bark Chicago Board of Trade, Buffalo, 624 tons coal.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Saugatuck, 120 m lumber.
Schr R. C. Crawford, Buffalo, 663 tons coal.
Schr Express, Monestique, 215 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Meridian, Menominee, 165 m lumber, 35 m lath.
Schr West Side, Oswego, 500 tons railroad iron.
Schr Kate L. Bruce, Buffalo, 150 tons railroad iron, coal, and sundries.

CLEARED ... Sept. 25.

Prop Toledo, Buffalo, 19,500 bu barley, 1,500 brls flour, 210 bales broomcorn.
Prop Peerless, Marquette, 6,500 bu corn, 50 brls pork, and sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop Annie Laura, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Schr J. Kilderhouse, Buffalo, 32,000 bu corn.
Schr Clara Yonell, Kingston, 15,758 bu wheat.
Bark John Sriden, Buffalo, 22,500 bu corn.
Brig Powhattan, Pensaukee, 10 brls pork and sundries.
Schr Truman Moss, Collingwood, 13,761 bu corn.
Schr Ann Maria, Buffalo, 17,160 bu corn.
Schr James C. Harrison, Buffalo, 35,000 bu corn.
Bark D. P. Dobbins, Buffalo, 30,000 bu corn.
Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, sundries.
Schr James Couch, Buffalo, 56,000 bu corn.
Schr W. B. Allen, Buffalo, 30,000 bu corn.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—We note the annexed engagements: To Collingwood—Schr New Dominion, corn at 11c. To Buffalo—Schr Walter B. Allen, Richard Winslow, and bark Naiad, corn at 14c; barks James C. King, James Couch, schrs G. D. Dousman, W. G. Grant, and Collingwood, corn at 14½c; schr R. C. Crawford, barley at 14c; Thos. P. Sheldon, corn at 14c; Gilbert Knapp, wheat at 16c.

TOLEDO, Sept. 25.—Grain freights are firm, and to lower lake ports are a shade better. We quote: To Buffalo, 7½@8c on corn and wheat by sail. To Oswego and Kingston, 14½@15c on corn and wheat by sail. To Ogdensburgh rates are nominal.

BUFFALO, Sept. 25.—Rates unchanged. The following charters were reported: Schr General Worth, salt to Toledo, 9c per brl, f o b; schr R. J. Gibbs, same; schrs Swallow and City of the Straits, coal to Chicago, $1.65 per ton, free; schrs Ishpeming and Reed Case, same; schr L. Van Valkenburg, coal to Chicago, $1.65 per ton, free; schr Advance, stone to Cleveland, $1.50 for load.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 24.—Grain freights are easier, Buffalo vessels being in better supply, and carriers offer at 14½c for wheat to that point. The prop Montana takes 40,000 bushels at that rate. The rate for wheat to Oswego is nominal at 23c, and Kingston at 24½c. The schr Orient takes barley to Oswego at 20c.

OSWEGO, Sept. 24.—Lake freight lower. Rates on coal, $2.15 to Milwaukee, and $1 25 to Chicago, free in and out. On salt, 27c is offered to Chicago. Steam barge S. S. Ellsworth takes pig iron from Sodus to Cleveland at $2.00, free.

Passed Welland Canal.

PORT COLBORNE, Sept. 23.—DOWN—Schr G. W. Davis, Chicago to Kingston, wheat; schr Jas. Norris, Chicago to Kingston, wheat; brig Orkney Lass, Chicago to Kingston, corn; schr Baker, Chicago to Kingston, corn; bark Mary Merritt, Chicago to Kingston, wheat.

The Recent Gale.

Reports come pouring in of the severity of the gale of last Tuesday night, and the damage inflicted on vessels during its continuance. The following are among the disasters: The Captain of the schooner Blackhawk reports three vessels ashore between Stony Point and Whitehall, but was unable to render them any assistance, as there was a heavy sea running, and he had all he could do to keep his own vessel afloat. The schooner Minnie Corlett, laden with lumber, lost part of her deck load. The schooner Phoenix lost her mainsail, and returned to port for her new rigging. The new bark Frances Berriman endeavored to go out on Tuesday night, but was obliged to return on account of the heavy sea; while returning, the vessel ran aground below McCormick's dock and has not yet been able to get off. The tug Crawford, while endeavoring to get the bark Francis Berriman afloat, on Tuesday night, lost one of her men, a deck-hand named Daniel Kelly, who accidentally fell overboard during the heavy sea, and his body has not yet been recovered. The schooner Blackhawk sprung a leak at North Point, near Evanston, and the tug Tom Brown went to her assistance, and succeeded in bringing her in yesterday afternoon in a crippled condition. The schooner Kitty Grant sprung a leak during the storm, but succeeded in arriving here yesterday morning, though in a somewhat damaged condition.

—The storms of yesterday swept out of existence two old relics, which were well-known to all old seamen on the lakes,—the lumber barges Forrester and Elliott,—which were first placed on the lakes in 1854, and had been, consequently, eighteen years in service. The Elliott was owned by Mr. Parks, of Bay City, and the Forrester by John Kilderhouse, of Buffalo.

—A light house will soon be erected at Pentwater harbor.

—The Canadian propeller Argyle during the dense fog of Monday, while trying to find her way to the entrance of the Detroit River, ran aground at Point Mouillee, but got off with little damage.

—The Algerine, which was damaged by a collision with the steamer Riverside, arrived in Detroit a few days since in a leaky condition.

—The Detroit *Tribune* says there is considerable doubt as to the safety of the propeller Dunbury, which, during the late storm, was seen off Long Point, bound upward. She was an old vessel, and fears are entertained that she has been unable to cope with the fearful storm then raging.

Life-Saving on Steamboats.

The *Nautical Gazette* publishes an exhaustive article upon the steamboat disaster and the burning of the steamer Bienville, and suggests several important changes in the steamboat law. Among the reforms suggested is an easy but effective one for saving life, by providing means to do so which, even in the excitement of such moments as the sinking of the steamer Metis, may be made available.

The steamboatmen, in their appeal to Congress to change the existing steamboat law, asked that the law be so changed that "all the state-room doors be hung on parliamentary hinges," so that in case of accident they might be unshipped and used as floats and rafts.

An ordinary state-room door will easily support four persons in the water. Nearly all of these doors have a glass or slat window in them; knock this out, unhang the door, tear a sheet or two longitudinally, and tie it through the opening, and three or four persons can readily be floated in safety for miles. Two of them, form together an excellent raft on which an elderly person or invalid could be laid and floated for a long time. On the ordinary life-preservers, usually found in every berth on a steamboat, it will be noticed that there are two straps or tapes. These are intended to go over the shoulders, so that the cork belt shall not slip down and capsize the wearer, and therefore due attention should always be paid to their proper adjustment before jumping overboard. In vessels built like the Metis—for instance, the Bristol, Galatea, Dorie, Tioga, Glaucus, and others—the hurricane or upper deck is a pretty safe place to resort to in the event of foundering, for, as the hull goes down, the air and water pressure will be very likely to separate the saloon house from the hull, and thus form a large raft. Yet, after all, there is more safety in a state-room door.

SINGULAR SUICIDE.

Two Brothers Deliberately Shoot Themselves Dead.

Baltimore (Sept. 19) Correspondence of the New York Herald.

On Monday last two dead bodies were found, about two miles from Baltimore, under circumstances that gave rise to a suspicion that they had been murdered, and the whole city became agitated over the mystery that hung about their taking off. Both were found with pistols by their sides and bullet-holes in their heads; but their bodies were so much decomposed that they could not be recognized, and the conjectures as to the manner and cause of their death were as various as the people that talked of this strange affair.

The case was given to Detective Crane, and this evening the following facts have been unearthed in relation to one of the strangest suicides that have ever taken place in this or any other country. Two young men, Germans, and brothers, named R. and G. Muhler, tortoise shellmarkers, came to Baltimore somewhere about the 15th of August. They were bountifully supplied with money, and they dispensed it freely at drinking saloons and at some of the fashionable bagnios of the city. From their manners and appearances, the impression was produced on the minds of the detective force that they belonged to the fancy, or, to use their own words, "they were not all right." On the 16th of August they purchased emigrant tickets over the Northern Central Railroad to Steubenville, Ohio.

For some days afterwards, until the 24th of the same month, they remained in this city, probably indulging freely in the dissipation which its saloons afforded. As a natural consequence their funds ran short. They made no secret of their situation. Remarks were dropped from time to time in different saloons, which indicated that they were brothers and family difficulties oppressed them; also that they had spent nearly all the money they had, and one of them said to the other that they had scarcely a dollar left, and proposed that they should buy pistols and kill themselves. The railroad tickets which they had purchased were frequently exhibited in the restaurants of the city, and it was noticed that the elder brother always had charge of them.

On or about the 24th day of August they disappeared. Prior to their departure they visited a small shop on West Baltimore street, where firearms are sold, and purchased two pistols, one a small single-barrelled Allen pistol, and the other a pistol of large bore, but of the same pattern. They stated to several parties in Baltimore that they were about to go up on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to a certain point. These parties, upon an examination of their tickets, told them that they could go all the way to Cincinnati with the tickets, but they intimated that they did not propose going further than the station they had mentioned. The rest is left to conjecture. From what is already known these two men must have strolled out on the Washington road, on the evening of the 24th of August, with the deliberate intention of putting an end to their lives.

They walked on until they reached a small spot of underbrush, about two miles from the city, a secluded spot. It was grown over by the heavier shrubbery, which forms the base of Maryland forests. Scrub cedar, blackhaw, and May bushes furnished a dense thicket, where the saddest and most unnatural of deeds could be consummated. There, probably, in the darkness, forty yards from one of the most conspicuous highways, they shook hands, moved a few paces apart, bid adieu to each other, and simultaneously sent bullets crashing through their brains. The position in which their bodies were found and the surroundings, leave but little doubt that the above was the precise manner in which they killed themselves. Their bodies were about twelve feet apart, lying exactly in the situations in which men are likely to fall who shoot themselves through the head. Their clothing was not disordered, and no indications of a struggle were apparent. The skulls of both had been pierced by bullets. The dress which they wore corresponded with the attire which persons familiar with them in Baltimore had seen.

The positions of the bodies, with reference to each other negatived the idea of a duel, and the mere supposition that two men could stand twelve feet from each other and put a bullet through each other's brain at the same moment is so preposterous as scarcely to deserve consideration. The pistol of the larger pattern was lying at the right hand of the man whose head was perforated by a bullet on both side. The smaller pistol was under the arm of the man, whose skull was penetrated in but one place, indicating that he was shot by a smaller bullet. As stated above, the men, when they left Baltimore, said that they were going to a station on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Persons at this point have been telegraphed to by the authorities, and positive information as to whether these two men ever visited that station will be received. There appears to be little doubt in the minds of the detectives that they have hit upon the right parties, and that two men have selected a mode of committing suicide the most startling ever recorded in the annals of any country.

Aboriginal Dandies and Belles at the Ute Council.

Correspondence of the Denver News.

And they were dressed up in their good clothes, too, and it was quite apparent to me that the Ute fashion inventor and the Ute tailors, generally, had set their wits and their fingers to work to prepare for the great occasion. How childlike and bland did that old heathen with the variegated countenance and squint eye appear, as he rode up attired in the northwest corner of an old shirt-tail cut *en train*. And how charming was the sweet-faced Hiawatha, her hair hanging in unkempt looseness about her mouth, who wore a fragrant pine cone on her left breast, and whose lower extremities were attired in a charming pair of peg-top pantaloons fringed with the hair of some old Arapahoe sinner. I shall not soon forget the picturesque scene presented by a youth of seven summers, who, in the *neglige* costume of a simple hickory shirt—ripped on both sides from the bottom to the arm-hole—went waltzing up the road, while a caressing breeze sent both sides fluttering toward the heavens. And then that dignified old cuss attired in an old-fashioned, muzzle-loading rifle and a pair of red moccasins. There was another fellow on a rearing and fractious *burro*, who came prancing around in a full-dress suit of white-wash, scalloped on the edges and looped up with yellow ochre. There were others equally elegantly, if not so fashionably attired; and I was visibly affected by the scene that drifted across my vision as we walked up to the agency building. Ute styles are variegated this year, and colors are mixed—being principally yellow and red ochre and lampblack, laid on in fantastic stripes. Fashions include a little of everything. If you get a breech clout, a pair of old army shoes, a shirt, a liberal supply of soap and water for fifteen years, an army coat, infantry shoulder-straps, navy stripes, a plug hat made by his Excellency Old Noah, the ship-builder, and sling a lot of cheap beads promiscuously around, you are rigged out in a costume that will be warranted to command envy if not respect among others of the tribe. A Ute buck is a heavy swell on style, if he doesn't save a cent.

A Negro Oddity.

Mom Judy was a perfect original—that is, she had her own way of looking at things, and her own way of telling about them. And she was as good as she was odd, honest as the day is long, and transparent as a spring stream.

One day she came to her former mistress, having in company a fellow servant, old like herself, who was interested in some confidential revelation she came to make. After having finished her story, and charged her listeners not to repeat it, she added, counting her fingers as she spoke—

"Missy, listen—I one, you two, Mom Nanny tree;" then pointing reverently upwards, "*God four*. Now, God nebber tell nutten he hear, and I sure I nebber gwine tell on myself. If dis ting ebber git out, I know it must git out from one o' you two."

The Doctor went once to see her when she was sick, and came back laughing. We had tried to learn her symptoms, and his success may be inferred from the following dialogue:

"How do you do to-day, Mom Judy?" he asked, on entering her hut.

"So, so, Manser. I dun grunt, and I duh gwine." (I am grunting and I am going.)

"I want you to tell me just how you feel, that I may do something for you."

"Don't know as I can tell you, Manser; I feel all about in spots."

"Well, begin on one of the spots, and tell me how you feel there."

"One ting; I feel a limber looseness in all my jints."

"Very well. That is only what I expected. Tell me more."

"A watery weakness in my back."

"So far, so good. I expected that too. What else?"

"A sour acid on my stomach."

"A little hicory ash tea will correct that. What more?"

"Broken straws in my head."

"That is a new symptom. It comes from the sour acid. Tell more."

She paused for a moment, then added, with a little hesitation—

"And I don't feel very well myself."—*Our Monthly for September.*

Hurrah, Boys, for Grant and His Rings!

When mutual hate betwixt State and State
Is nurtured throughout the land,
And civil war's but half-healed scars
Yet meet us on every hand;
When loyalty's made but a self-seeking trade
That wealth to its devotees brings;
When oppression and wrong wax shameless and strong,
Then hurrah, boys, for Grant and his Rings!

While their followers aim to belie and defame
The men who their policy shun,
Who hold it as best that the East and the West,
The North and the South, be as one;
While corruption and fraud, unrebuked and unawed,
O'er the land spread abroad their foul wing;
While the South is devoured by its carpet-bag horde,
Hurrah, boys, for Grant and his Rings!

While Sumner and Banks withdraw from the ranks
Where Mosby and Phillips now meet;
While Trumbull, and Chase, and Schurz give place
To Settle, and Casey, and Leet;
While Chandler, whose name is a byword of shame,
To his place and his tumbler yet clings;
While Murphy is near to the President's ear,
Hurrah, boys, for Grant and his Rings!

While, with tears in his eyes, honest Creswell denies
Having jockeyed the Chorpenning claim;
While Wilson, with groans, all knowledge disowns
Of the sinful Know-Nothing game;
While the old dog, Dix, learns a new set of tricks,
That to each new master he brings;
While Butler, unbottled, would keep the South throttled,
Hurrah, boys, for Grant and his Rings!

While the old joker, Nye, with a wink of his eye,
Advocates Civil Service Reform,
And the rest of the crew have their fling at it too,
But make sure that their berths be kept warm;
While thus downward we glide, with Morton as guide,
Or Cameron handling the strings,
Till the people awake, and the reins from them take,
Hurrah, boys, for Grant and his Rings!

PLAINWELL, Mich. A. C. R.

A Governor's Experience in Arizona Diamond-Hunting.

Governor Safford, in a letter to the San Diego *Union*, tells what he knows about diamonds, as follows: "A year and a half ago I learned to a certainty that diamonds had been found either in Arizona or near the line. The information I received was confidential, and I knew it to be true. I, with three others, then commenced the work of finding the place. We followed rumors, winks and nods, with about as much earnestness as Japhet looked for his father. Finally, on the Navajo Reservation, we thought we had found it, but as rubies were much more easily obtained than diamonds, we contented ourselves with gathering rubies. We collected the value of a million or two each, and concluded we had enough to make ourselves comfortable and our friends also. We took them to San Francisco and sent some to Boston. They proved to be garnets and of no value, and the beautiful dreams of schools and colleges we would build up, and poor people we would make happy, all vanished, and we found ourselves as before, struggling to make the ends meet."

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth sts. Ticket offices in Briggs House, and at Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	*7:40 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	*9:15 a m	*2:00 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a m	*3:10 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a m	*4:15 p m
Galesburg Passenger	*3:30 p m	*9:10 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:30 p m	*9:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	*8:55 a m
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p m	10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	*9:30 p m	17:00 a m
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p m	†6:30 a m
Downer's Grove Accom'n	*11:00 a m	*1:45 p m
Downer's Grove Accom'n	*1:45 p m	*5:00 p m
Downer's Grove Accom'n	*6:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Mondays excepted. *Sundays excepted. ‡Saturdays excepted.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*3:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*9:15 a m	*4:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	*4:30 p m	*9:20 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	†9:00 p m	‡7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p m	‡7:15 a m
Jefferson City Express	‡9:00 p m	‡7:15 a m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Except Sunday. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday. Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. §Daily, via Jacksonville Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*7:20 a m	*8:00 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	*8:15 p m	*7:05 p m
Cairo Mail	*7:20 a m	*8:00 p m
Cairo Express	*8:15 p m	*7:05 a m
Springfield Express	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Springfield Express	*8:15 p m	*7:05 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	*9:15 a m	*3:00 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	*9:15 p m	*7:00 a m
*Gilman Passenger	*5:15 p m	*9:30 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:30 a m	*7:45 a m
do do do	*7:30 a m	*8:35 a m
do do do	*9:00 a m	*10:30 a m
do do do	*10:15 a m	*11:45 a m
do do do	*12:10 p m	*1:45 p m
do do do	*3:00 p m	*1:45 p m
do do do	*5:15 p m	*5:20 p m
do do do	*6:10 p m	*7:45 p m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ** On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago, Indianapolis & Cincinnati Through Line, via Kankakee Route.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 100 Market-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.—Condensed Time Table.

Leave Chicago	*9:00 a m	‡8:35 p m
Arrive at Indianapolis	6:00 p m	10:25 a m
Arrive at Cincinnati	10:50 p m	10:35 a m

Mail and Express except Sunday. †Lightning Express except Saturday. Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a.m. and 8:35 p m. ‡Running time only 12 hours. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a m	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p m	[illegible]
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 a m	[illegible]
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 p m	[illegible]
Milwaukee Mail	*8:00 a m	[illegible]
Milwaukee Express	*9:30 a m	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger	*5:00 p m	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	[illegible]
Green Bay Express	*9:30 a m	[illegible]
Green Bay Express	*9:00 p m	[illegible]

*Sunday excepted. †Saturday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office 63 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha and Leavenworth Ex	*10:00 a m	*4:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*9:30 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡7:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	†10:00 p m	‡7:00 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Depot corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*7:40 a m	*8:20 p m
Special New York Express	*9:00 a m	*5:20 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	‡9:00 p m	*7:00 a m
South Chicago Acc'mm'dat'n	*3:50 p m	*5:20 p m
Elkhart Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*10:15 a m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays ex. ‡Mondays excepted.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie sts. Out freight office, corner of Ann and Kinzie-sts. In freight office, at P., C. & St. L. depot Corner Halsted and Carroll-sts.

Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	7:30 a m	3:20 p m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette Ex., via St. Anne	5:30 p m	11:55 a m
Danville Accommodation	5:30 p m	11:55 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*8:00 a m	*7:00 p m
Pacific Express	*5:15 p m	*8:30 a m
Fast Line	*9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
Mail	*5:00 a m	*10:10 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	*3:45 p m	*9:40 a m

*Sundays excepted. †Mondays excepted. ‡Daily. Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-Second st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	*5:00 a m	*8:55 p m
Day Express	*9:00 a m	*7:30 p m
Jackson Accom'odat'n (daily)	*3:30 p m	*9:00 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	*5:15 p m	*8:00 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	*6:30 a m

FOR INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.

Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:55 p m
Night Express	*9:00 p m	*8:30 a m

FOR GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.

Night Express	*9:00 p m	10.00 a m

GRAND TRUNK CONNECTIONS.

Grand Trunk Day Express	*5:00 a m	*7:30 p m
Grand Trunk Night Express	*5:15 p m	*8:00 a m

*Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Arrive Sundays at 7:00 a m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FINE CHROMO GIVEN AWAY

Entitled "Washing Day."

This is the first of a series of fine Oil Chromos, one of which will be presented to each purchaser of a pound of Tea.

The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, 115 West Washington-st.

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E. H. CHANDLER & CO. are authorized to receive advertisements for all Chicago daily papers at [illegible] lowest rates; also for all papers [illegible] in the U. S. and Canada. [illegible] this Directory. 124 South Clark-st.

Architects.

HENRY L. GAY, 12 and 13 Central Block.

W. L. B. JENNEY, 72 Dearborn-st.

Artists' and Painters' Materials.

F. M. ALMINI & CO., 88 and [illegible] State-st.

Banks.

MERCH. FARM. & MECH. SAVING [illegible]

SECOND NATIONAL, 93 West Washington-st.

Bedding and Bedding Goods.

HALLOCK & [illegible] Randolph-st.

[illegible] Fine Chromos & Colored Publications.

STEPHAN, MONHEIMER & HANY, 63 Oakland.

Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers, and Job Printers.

BLISS & SNOW, 43 South Canal-st.

CAMERON, AMBERG & CO., 11 & 13 W. Randolph-st.

JOHN H. SMALL & CO., 187 and 189 South LaSalle.

STYLES & FOWLER, 19 Washington-st.

T. J. SPRAGUE & CO., [illegible] South Canal-st.

F. T. MIDDLETON, [illegible] East Randolph-st.

DEAN BROS. & HOFFMANN, 52 W. Washington-st.

Booksellers and Stationers.

COBB, ANDREWS & CO., 466 Wabash-av.

HADLEY BROTHERS, 136 State-st.

Boots and Shoes (Wholesale).

DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, 29 and 31 Lake-st.

C. H. FARGO & CO., 264 & 266 Madison, cor. Market.

PHILLIP GOLDSMITH & CO., [illegible]

C. M. HENDERSON & CO., [illegible] Wabash-av.

M'CAULEY, TOZIER & CO., 111 and 113 Wabash-av.

NORTH, PENNINGTON & CO., 21 and 23 S. Harrison.

C. O. THOMPSON & CO., 71 Wabash-av.

WEAGE, KIRTLAND & ORDWAY, 229 Mich. av.

WISWELL, NAZRO & THOMPSON, 54 & 56 Wab av.

Brass Corn and Broom Materials.

E. B. TAYLOR, 26 Market Room 19, Central Block.

Building Paper.

ROCK RIVER PAPER CO., 6 West Lake-st.

Carpets.

COAN & TEN BROEKE, cor. Ada and W. Randolph.

Clocks.

AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 587 Wabash-av.

Commission Merchants.

DOW, QUIRK & CO., Room 27 Central Union Block.

Cordage, Twines, and Duck.

GEO. P. FOSTER, 15 Market-st.

Confectionery (Wholesale).

M. E. PAGE & CO., 23 S. Green st.

Crockery, China, Glassware, Lamps, &c.

ABRAM, FRENCH & CO., 257 Wabash-av.

JOHNSON & ABBEY, 144 and 146 Michigan-av.

E. B. PARKHURST, 31 and 33 Wabash-av.

Cutlery.

HENRY SEARS & CO., 51 and 53 South Canal-st.

Dentists.

E. HONSINGER, office and residence 223 Park-av.

E. NOYES, 172 West Washington-st., cor. Halsted.

Dental Depot.

SAMUEL S. WHITE, 14 and 16 East Madison-st.

Druggists (Wholesale).

E. BURNHAM & SON, 15 and 17 Lake-st.

FULLER & FULLER, [illegible]

VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, 92 Lake.

Druggists' Sundries.

BLISS & TOREY, 21 Market-st.

Dry Goods and Notions (Wholesale).

D. W. & A. L. KEITH & CO., 12 and 14 S. Madison-st.

Fast Freight.

G. W. DESPATCH, cor. Dearborn and Washington.

Fresco Painters and Glass Stainers.

OTTO JEVNE & CO., 79 and 81 Dearborn-st.

Furniture.

A. L. HALE & BRO., 12, 14, and 16 North Canal-st.

POTTER, KING & CO., 164 and 166 Wabash-av.

Furniture Manufacturers.

BOWLES & BATES, rear 11, 13, 15, and 17 No. Canal-st.

Gas Fixtures and Fittings.

H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., 300 to 302 Wabash-av.

Grocers (Wholesale).

BLISS, MOORE & CO., 27 and 29 Wabash-av.

C. W. CHURCH & CO., 16 and 18 Peck court.

GRANNIS & FARWELL, 128 Michigan-av.

Guns and Sporting Goods.

F. J. ABBEY & CO., 61 West Washington-st.

EDWIN THOMAS, 11 West Madison-st.

Hardware, Tin Plate, &c. (Wholesale).

SHERBURNE & BREAKEY, 38 and 40 Lake-st.

Hardware (Wholesale).

E. HAMILTON HUNT, (Builders'), 42 Lake-st.

MARKLEY, ALLING & CO., 49 Lake-st.

MILLER BROS. & KEEP, 19 Lake-st.

BRINTNAL, TERRY & BELDEN, 37 West Lake-st.

Insurance (Fire).

NORTH MISSOURI (Tiffany & Co.) 139 LaSalle-st.

Insurance (Life).

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL, 79 Market-st.

MUT. BENEFIT, of New Jersey, 63 South Canal-st.

Iron, Steels, Nails, &c.

M. GREENBAUM & CO., 161 West Randolph-st.

HALL, KIMBARK & CO., Michigan-av. cor. Randolph.

Jewellers (Wholesale and Retail).

WM. E. CLAPP & BRO., 69 West Washington.

GOODRICH & KIRBY, 290 West Madison-st.

C. F. HAPPEL & CO., [illegible] W. Madison-st.

C. A. MORSE, 28 West Madison-st.

WM. M. MAYO, [illegible] W. Madison-st.

E. MATHON & CO., [illegible]

[illegible] & CO., 402 State and 21 West Madison-st.

RODDIN & HAMILTON, 545 State, & 289 W. Madison.

STARK & ALLEN, 127 and 129 State-st.

Lamps and Glassware (Wholesale).

H. N. WHEELER & CO., 17 West Twelfth-st.

Land Agents.

DENT & BLACK, 131 LaSalle-st., Room 22.

Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead Manufacturers.

E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO., 70 North Clinton-st.

Leather, Tanners' Oils and Tools.

C. C. WALLIN & SONS, 18 South Canal-st.

Millinery and Straw Goods (Wholesale).

D. B. FISK & CO., 52 and 54 South Clinton-st.

GAGE BROS. & CO., 227 and 229 Wabash-av.

KEITH BROS., 250 and 252 Madison-st.

WALSH & HUTCHINSON, 251 and 253 Wabash-av.

Newspapers.

WESTERN RURAL (H. N. F. Lewis), 407 W. Madison.

Oils, Naphtha, Gasoline, (Wholesale).

KENLY & JENKINS, 29 South Water-st.

Paper Dealers.

J. W. BUTLER & CO., 23 N. Desplaines and 39 State.

BRADNER, SMITH & CO., 146 Wabash & 71 W. Wash.

CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 21 West Washington-st.

W. C. CLARKE, [illegible]

ROCK RIVER PAPER CO., 6 West Lake-st.

E. M. KNICKERBOCKER, 56 and 58 W. Randolph.

McCANN, FITCH & CONVERSE, 12 & 14 LaSalle-st.

NORTHWEST PAPER CO., 77 and 79 West Lake-st.

OGLESBY, BARNITZ & CO., 106 to 110 W. Washington.

Pianos, Organs, and Musical Instruments.

LIPPARD'S Music Loan Office, 37 West Madison-st.

J. BAUER & CO., 280 to 286 Wabash-av.

REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 92 Sixteenth-st.

W. W. KIMBALL, corner Wabash and Thirteenth.

Pig Iron, Rails, and Coal.

A. B. MEEKER & CO., [illegible] LaSalle-st.

RHODES & BRADLEY, 451 East Randolph-st.

Pumps, Sinks, Gas Pipe, &c.

E. W. AUSTIN & CO., 27 North Clinton-st.

W. & H. DOUGLAS, 197 Lake-st.

Railway Car Springs and Supplies.

GREGGAR, ADAMS & CO., Michigan-av., near Adams.

Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil and Oil Cake.

E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO., 70 North Clinton-st.

Real Estate and Loans.

SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, LaSalle-st.

OTTO VON FRITSCH, Notary Public, Real Estate and Loans, 155 LaSalle-st.

Saddlery Hardware.

BRIGHAM & JONES, 161 West Randolph-st.

Safes (Fire and Burglar Proof).

DIEBOLD & KINZLE, 466 State-st.

S. H. HARRIS, manufacturing, 51 South Canal-st.

HERRING & CO., 60 State-st. and 19th & Indiana-av.

Salt.

HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, 61 Lake-st.

Scales (with Inserted or Solid Teeth).

E. W. SPALDING & BROS., 22 and 24 N. Clinton-st.

Sewing Machines.

GROVER & BAKER, 150 State-st.

WHEELER & WILSON, 155 W. Mad. & 33 Wabash.

MANHATTAN M. CO., 67 Wabash-av.

Seeds, Twines, Cordage, Ship Chandlers, Twine, &c.

HELDMANN & CO., 25 West Madison-st.

Ship Chandlers & Sailmakers.

GEO. P. FOSTER, 15 Market-st.

GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 226 to 232 S. Water-st.

PINNEY BROTHERS, 214 and 216 South Water-st.

PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 36 West Lake-st.

Saws (R. Hoe & Co.'s), Sash Manufacturers.

CHICAGO SHOT TOWER CO., 70 North Clinton-st.

Show Cases.

D. BARCLAY, 161 State-st. (old stand).

M. W. SHOW CASE MANUFG. 59 and 61 So. Canal-st.

M. TERRUNE, 59 State-st.

Stoves (Wholesale).

AMERICAN BASE BURNER, 143 East Lake-st.

FULLER, WARREN & CO., N. Pier, cor. Logan Market.

Tags, and Jewellers' Findings.

DENNISON & CO., 54 South Canal-st.

Teas.

J. W. BAILEY, 10 LaSalle-st.

Trunk Manufacturers.

CHAS. T. WILT, 144 State-st. and 300 Wabash-av.

Undertakers.

SHELDON & DAVIES, 129 West Madison-st.

C. H. JORDAN, 22 Clark, near Court House.

JAMES WRIGHT, 12 N. Clark-st.

Wire Cloth and Wire Goods.

CLINTON WIRE CLOTH CO., 176 E. Randolph-st.

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Dr. C. Bigelow,

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, has removed from No. 172 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, to No. 454 SOUTH STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago who has made the treatment of all chronic and nervous diseases a specialty. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes.

It is evident that one who confines himself to the study of certain diseases, treating thousands of cases every year, must have greater skill than a physician in a general practice. Read his MEDICAL TREATISE for ladies and gentlemen. Sent free to any address in sealed envelope. CONSULTATION FREE. The finest rooms in the city, with separate PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call; you only see the doctor. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters to Dr. C. BIGELOW, 454 State-st. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays, 2 p. m. to 4.

DR. A. G. OLIN,

205 State st., Chicago, the longest engaged and most successful specialist in the treatment of all chronic, sexual, and diseases of a delicate nature in both sexes. Age, with experience, can be relied upon. Consultations confidential. Treatise and circulars free. Rubber goods on hand.

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The able and well known Specialist—at 166 East Harrison-st., between Clark and State-sts.—can be consulted day or evening—on all diseases and difficulties of a Chronic, Delicate, or Confidential nature—of both sexes. Special attention to Female Difficulties. Medicines sent by mail or express. Send stamp for Circular to the Married. Address "DR. CLARK, 166 East Harrison-st., Chicago."

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360 South Clark-st., Chicago, may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all Chronic and Nervous diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Rubber Goods always on hand.

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Has the most extensive practice in all Chronic, Nervous, and Special Diseases of both sexes of any doctor in Chicago. Can be consulted, personally or by letter, free of charge. His Medical Treatise sent free. All female difficulties treated with safety and success.

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Thursday Morning, September 26, 1872.

WEEKLY CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE.

THE WEEKLY CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE will be sent to mail subscribers till Nov. 15, at the following rates:

Single copy....$0.35
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One hundred copies....20.00

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Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Illinois.

LIBERAL APPOINTMENTS.

Governor Bross.

The Hon. Wm. Bross will speak as follows:
Harrisburg, Saline County, Sept. 27.
Equality, Gallatin County, Sept. 28.

The Hon. J. C. Allen.

The Hon. J. C. Allen will speak at the following places and dates:
Carthage, Hancock County, Sept. 27.
Macomb, McDonough County, Sept. 28.
Rushville, Schuyler County, Sept. 30.
Beardstown, Cass County, Oct. 1.
Pittsfield, Pike County, Oct. 2.
Jacksonville, Morgan County, Oct. 4.
Jerseyville, Jersey County, Oct. 5.
Alton, Madison County, Oct. 7.
Greenville, Bond County, Oct. 9.
Vandalia, Fayette County, Oct. 11.

The Hon. John Hinchcliffe.

The Hon. John Hinchcliffe will speak as follows:
Colchester, McDonough County, Sept. 28.
Canton, Fulton County, Sept. 30.
Murphysboro, Jackson County, Oct. 3.
Duquoin, Perry County, Oct. 5.
Belleville, St. Clair County, Oct. 7.

The Hon. J. C. Stoughton.

The Hon. J. C. Stoughton will speak as follows:
Odell, Livingston County, Friday, Sept. 27.
Dwight, Livingston Co., Saturday, Sept. 28.
Monmouth, Warren County, Monday, Sept. 30.
Prairie City, McDonough Co., Tuesday, Oct. 1.
Bushnell, McDonough Co., Wednesday, Oct. 2.
Macomb, McDonough Co., Thursday, Oct. 3.
Knoxville, Knox County, Friday, Oct. 4.
Galesburg, Knox County, Saturday, Oct. 5.

The Hon. Casper Butz.

The Hon. Casper Butz will speak as follows:
Joliet, Will County, Monday, Sept. 30.

The Hon. Edward Rummel.

The Hon. Edward Rummel will speak as follows:
Spring Bay, Woodford Co., Friday, Sept. 27.

The Hon. Cassius M. Clay.

The Hon. Cassius M. Clay will address the people at the following times and places:
Galesburg, Knox Co., Friday, Sept. 27.
Princeton, Bureau Co., Saturday, Sept. 28.
Lacon, Marshall Co., Monday, Sept. 30.
Aurora, Kane Co., Tuesday, Oct. 1.
Belvidere, Boone Co., Wednesday, Oct. 2.

The Hon. John M. Crebs.

The Hon. John M. Crebs will address the people at the following times and places:
Mound City, Pulaski Co., Tuesday, Oct. 1.
Metropolis, Massac Co., Wednesday, Oct. 2.
Vienna, Johnson Co., Thursday, Oct. 3.
Golconda, Pope Co., Friday, Oct. 4.
Elizabethtown, Hardin Co., Saturday, Oct. 5.
Shawneetown, Gallatin Co., Monday, Oct. 7.
Eldorado, Saline Co., Tuesday, Oct. 8.
Mill Shoals, White Co., Wednesday, Oct. 9.
West Salem, Edwards Co., Thursday, Oct. 10.
Mt. Carmel, Wabash Co., Friday, Oct. 11.
Grayville, White Co., Friday, Oct. 11.
The above are all day meetings, except the last, which will be held in the evening.

The Hon. W. J. Allen.

The Hon. W. J. Allen will address the people at the following times and places:
Tamaroa, Perry County, Saturday, Oct. 5.
Mt. Vernon, Jefferson County, Monday, Oct. 7.
McLeansboro, Hamilton County, Tuesday, Oct. 8.
Carmi, White County, Wednesday, Oct. 9.
Fairfield, Wayne County, Thursday, Oct. 10.
Centralia, Marion County, Saturday, Oct. 12.
Equality, Gallatin County, Tuesday, Oct. 15.
Golconda, Pope County, Thursday, Oct. 17.
Metropolis, Massac County, Saturday, Oct. 19.
Cairo, Alexander County, Thursday, Oct. 30.

The Hon. G. D. A. Parks.

The Hon. G. D. A. Parks will address the people at the following times and places:
Minooka, Grundy Co., Saturday, Sept. 28, 2 p.m.
Plainfield, Will Co., Saturday, Sept. 28, night.
Streator, LaSalle Co., Friday, Oct. 4.
Tonica, LaSalle Co., Saturday, Oct. 5.

The Hon. James Dinsmoor.

The Hon. James Dinsmoor will address the people at the following times and places:
Mt. Carroll, Carroll Co., Wednesday, Oct. 2.
Fulton, Whiteside Co., Thursday, Oct. 3.

C. H. Moore and A. E. Stevenson.

The Hon. C. H. Moore, in company with A. E. Stevenson, Esq., will address the people at the following times and places:
Mt. Pulaski, Logan Co., Monday, Oct. 7.
Elkhart, Logan Co., Tuesday, Oct. 8.
Atlanta, Logan Co., Wednesday, Oct. 9.
McLean, McLean Co., Thursday, Oct. 10.
Hayworth, McLean Co., Friday, Oct. 11.
Minier, Tazewell Co., Monday, Oct. 14.
Delavan, Tazewell Co., Tuesday, Oct. 15.
Mason City, Mason Co., Wednesday, Oct. 16.
Havana, Mason Co., Thursday, Oct. 17.
Bath, Mason Co., Friday, Oct. 18.
Washington, Tazewell Co., Monday, Oct. 21.
Chenoa, McLean Co., Tuesday, Oct. 22.
Lexington, McLean Co., Wednesday, Oct. 23.
Leroy, McLean Co., Thursday, Oct. 24.
Saybrook, McLean Co., Friday, Oct. 25.
Mackinaw, Tazewell Co., Monday, Oct. 28.
The above are all night meetings.

Judge Eustace.

Judge John V. Eustace, candidate for Attorney General, will address the people at the following times and places:
Rock Island, Rock Island Co., Oct. 2, night.
Aledo, Mercer Co., Oct. 4, day.
Monmouth, Warren Co., Oct. 5, night.
Carthage, Hancock Co., Oct. 7, night.
Bushnell, McDonough Co., Oct. 8.
Lewistown, Fulton Co., Oct. 9, night.
Rushville, Schuyler Co., Oct. 10, night.
Mount Sterling, Brown Co., Oct. 11, day.
Quincy, Adams Co., Oct. 12, night.
Pittsfield, Pike Co., Oct. 17, day.
Winchester, Scott Co., Oct. 18, day.
Carrollton, Greene Co., Oct. 19, day.
Jerseyville, Jersey Co., Oct. 21, day.
Alton, Madison Co., Oct. 22, night.
Belleville, St. Clair Co., Oct. 23, day.
Sparta, Randolph Co., Oct. 24, night.
Chester, Randolph Co., Oct. 25, day.
Tamaroa, Perry Co., Oct. 26, night.
Carbondale, Jackson Co., Oct. 28, night.
Mt. Vernon, Jefferson Co., Oct. 29, night.
Centralia, Marion Co., Oct. 30, night.
Mattoon, Coles Co., Oct. 31, day.
Paris, Edgar Co., Nov. 1, day.

Congressional Meetings.

The following meetings have been appointed:
Bluff, between Peru and La Salle, Sept. 27, Governor Palmer, the Hon. J. V. Eustace, and the Hon. G. Koerner.

Joint Discussions.

The Hon. R. M. Knapp and Colonel A. C. Mathews, candidates for Congress in the Eleventh District, will address the people in joint discussion at—
Mt. Sterling, Brown Co., Tuesday, Oct. 1.
Carrollton, Greene Co., Thursday, Oct. 10.

General Farnsworth.

General Farnsworth will speak at the following places in Ohio:
Ravenna, Sept. 26.
Norwalk, Sept. 27.
Springfield, Sept. 28.
Lebanon, Sept. 30.
Wilmington, Oct. 1.

V. B. Denslow.

V. B. Denslow, of Chicago, will speak in Indiana as follows:
Michigan City, Sept. 28, evening.
Laporte, Oct. 1, evening.
Lagrange, Oct. 1, afternoon.
Fremont, Oct. 4, evening.
Angola, Oct. 5, afternoon.

The Hon. W. M. Springer.

The Hon. W. M. Springer will speak in Wisconsin at the following times and places:
Green Bay, Friday, Sept. 27.

The enormous discrepancies, amounting to many millions of dollars, in the official statements of the public debt and resources, have given fresh force to the cry: "Show the books." The people remember that Tammany robbed New York by keeping its accounts secret. They demand that the Nation shall not be treated as that city was; but the demand is in vain. The present Administration will not show its books. In England, the fullest statistics are annually given. Every penny is accounted for. In America, Secretary Boutwell gives, each year, about two small pages of receipts and expenditures. Thus, he publishes: "Judiciary expenses, $3,000,000," and carefully conceals the fact that over one-twelfth of this sum was spent in North Carolina, nominally on United States Courts, just before the August election. No such fraud as this would be possible if our accounts were published. Show the books.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

The nominations of the opposing parties for Congress in the three districts which embrace the Counties of Cook, DuPage, and Lake, are now completed. The supporters of Grant have given us the names of John B. Rice in the First District, J. D. Ward in the Second, and C. B. Farwell in the Third. The friends of Mr. Greeley have nominated L. B. Otis in the First, Carter H. Harrison in the Second, and J. V. Le Moyne in the Third.

Mr. Rice is an ex-Mayor of Chicago, and an estimable and respected citizen. His qualifications for a seat in Congress, to represent one of the most important districts in the Union in a business point of view, are not altogether conspicuous. His education and early career were those of a thrifty and enterprising play-actor and theatrical manager. The older residents of Chicago will recall with pleasure his inimitable personations of Polonius and other "old-men" characters, when Rice's Theatre, on Dearborn street, was the only place of amusement in Chicago. Frugality, temperance, methodical business habits, and the general prosperity of Chicago, finally made Mr. Rice a capitalist, or at least placed him in independent circumstances. If he had any political opinions, preferences, or prejudices prior to his nomination for Mayor, in 1865, he kept them pretty much to himself. It was always a mystery how he came to be nominated for that office, but he was nominated by the Republican party and elected. He filled the office creditably during two terms, without doing anything either to distinguish or disgrace himself. As a member of Congress, he would probably give us a repetition of his respectable, but rather sleepy, career as Mayor. We should feel tolerably sure that he would not be engaged in any fraud, and quite certain that dinner-time and bed-time would find him comfortably at home.

His competitor, Judge Otis, is a lawyer by profession, a man of indefatigable business habits, and one of the largest property-holders in Chicago. In former years, he has been one of the most active and zealous Republicans in the county and State. He took an early and lively interest in the Reform movement inaugurated at Cincinnati, believing that the organization with which he had acted, having accomplished the objects for which it was created, had fallen into corrupt hands, and was being used for dishonest purposes. Nobody in Chicago has contributed more to the present imposing strength of the Liberal cause, in the city and county, than Judge Otis. His unblemished character, large business interests, and untiring energy have been felt in every quarter, and it is most fitting that he should be selected to lead the column. With all our respect for Mr. Rice, we think that Judge Otis possesses far superior qualifications to represent the First District of Illinois in Congress. And we think that his chances of election are decidedly superior.

Mr. J. D. Ward has represented the West Division of the city in the State Senate. We think that his public career, and especially that part of it which related to the Park bills, was not quite satisfactory to his constituents. If we are not misinformed, he and his partner came out of that scrimmage with more property than they went in with. At all events, there was a very general acquiescence in his retirement from public life, and there will be more popular reluctance to his re-entering it than his friends now imagine. The Second Congressional District contains usually a very large Republican majority. Mr. Ward is not the man to concentrate and utilize that majority. His competitor, Mr. Harrison, will give him more work to do than he has ever had in any previous political contest. Mr. Harrison is a lawyer by profession, a successful, enterprising, and popular business man, thoroughly devoted to the interests of the West Division, a good speaker, a man of the strictest integrity, and an enthusiastic supporter of the new movement in National politics. He is one of the most useful members of the present Board of County Commissioners. It is, perhaps, too early to indulge in predictions as to the result in the Second District, but we think that victory is within Mr. Harrison's reach.

Mr. C. B. Farwell is the present Representative of this county in Congress. In his speech at Waukegan, the other day, he certified to the honesty and moral worth of General Grant, and set down such tricksters and jobbers as Sumner, Schurz, and Trumbull where they belong! We expressed our opinions of Mr. Farwell with the utmost candor two years ago. We shall not repeat them now, except to say that they are essentially unchanged. He belongs to that class, without convictions, who look at politics as on an exciting game of mingled chance and skill. His most notable act in Congress was that of causing lumber to be excepted from the Chicago Relief bill. The reasons for this act have never been satisfactorily explained. We presume that none of Mr. Farwell's supporters will seriously claim for him, in his capacity of Congressman, any higher qualities than those of a judicious purveyor of Federal patronage. If any attempt should be made to repeal the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments of the Constitution, there is no doubt he could be counted on to vote in the negative. For all purposes of putting down the rebellion, and that sort of thing, he is sound. On the subject of Civil Service Reform and other new-fangled issues, it will not do to bet on him.

In all the requisites of statesmanship, dignity, learning, and nobility of character, Mr. J. V. LeMoyne is a long way above Mr. Farwell. Both of them have lived here long enough to justify us in saying that the public will infallibly recognize in Mr. LeMoyne the better, abler, and safer Congressman of the two. Mr. LeMoyne is a lawyer by profession, and a man of high intellectual acquirements. He belongs to a class who ought to be more numerously represented in Congress than they have been in late years. If the people of the Third District shall secure his services, they will never have occasion to blush for their Representative.

The general outlook is highly encouraging for the Liberal cause. We believe that a majority of the voters of Chicago are on the side of Horace Greeley and the principles he represents. We are confident that the great body of the people will recognize, in the men who have been selected to bear our banner in the three Congressional Districts, candidates more worthy of support as regards their individual merits, irrespective of the Presidential contest, than their opponents. The active work of the local campaign will now commence, and we bid our friends be of good cheer. Much will depend, of course, upon the elections of next month, but we have no cause to fear an adverse result in any of the States which vote in October. If we are successful in two of these States, we shall carry the three Congressional Districts of Cook, Lake, and DuPage Counties beyond a peradventure. At all events, believing that our cause is just, that the country needs peace and a restoration of fraternal feeling, with deliverance from the despotism of office-holders and the terrorism of party, under which all manner of evils have grown and flourished, North and South, let the friends of Reform work diligently and faithfully to the end.

THE VOTE OF COOK COUNTY.

The wards of the City of Chicago have been subdivided since 1868, and it is not possible, therefore, to give their vote at the election in that year. The fire has so seriously changed the population by turning the residents of the First, Second, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Wards into other parts of the city, that the vote of 1870, which was many thousands less, in the aggregate, than that of 1868, is very imperfect, at this time, for purposes of comparison. The whole vote of Cook County, in 1868, exceeded 47,000. It will now, if fully polled, reach 60,000. With this explanation, we give the vote of each Congressional District in 1870, that vote being the largest since that of 1868; and, also, the vote of 1871, at the special election. We give, also, the vote in the county towns at the election in 1868:

FIRST DISTRICT.

	1868. President. Rep.	Dem.	1870. Cong. at Large. Rep.	Dem.	1871. Cong. at Large. Rep.	Dem.
Ward 1	..	..	857	568	378	141
Ward 2	..	..	1180	587	632	274
Ward 3	..	..	1976	679	1094	619
Ward 4	..	..	967	524	1006	510
Ward 5	..	..	980	484	1026	484
Ward 6	..	..	637	1012	531	758
Ward 7	..	..	483	611	253	718
Bremen	196	18	117	14	113	..
Bloom	140	51	83	86	81	4
Calumet	108	71	89	65	79	66
Hyde Park	325	147	346	168	670	28
Lake	149	217	194	196	81	108
Lemont	155	324	120	322	155	377
Lyons	165	127	162	131	180	80
Orland	134	16	137	7	113	2
Palos	78	93	81	93	102	63
Rich	150	27	171	21	85	53
Riverside	..	..	43	19	..	..
Thornton	210	25	186	21	140	55
Worth	168	61	154	76	163	44
Total, Cook Co.	....	....	8028	6631	6766	4492
DuPage Co.	2369	1100	1627	736	1171	502
Grand total	....	....	9655	6367	7937	4994
Majorities	....	....	3288	....	2943	....

SECOND DISTRICT.

	1868. President. Rep.	Dem.	1870. Cong. at Large. Rep.	Dem.	1871. Cong. at Large. Rep.	Dem.
Ward 8	....	....	703	1100	461	1163
Ward 9	....	....	966	1689	626	1101
Ward 10	....	....	1109	445	898	447
Ward 11	....	....	796	478	748	332
Ward 12	....	....	967	301	735	473
Ward 13	....	....	818	210	837	386
Ward 14	....	....	598	347	590	287
Ward 15	....	....	1129	631	846	844
Total	....	....	7081	5074	5961	5058
Majorities	....	....	2007	....	903	....

THIRD DISTRICT.

	1868. President. Rep.	Dem.	1870. Cong. at Large. Rep.	Dem.	1871. Cong. at Large. Rep.	Dem.
Ward 16	..	..	804	270	543	258
Ward 17	..	..	942	583	343	336
Ward 18	..	..	470	1019	286	605
Ward 19	..	..	606	348	346	180
Ward 20	..	..	926	610	637	454
Barrington	220	28	176	17	128	12
Cicero	260	163	271	13	274	82
Elk Grove	166	3	103	1	88	..
Evanston	342	109	348	84	346	4
Hanover	188	25	106	4	63	13
Jefferson	220	87	212	56	223	20
Lake View	189	63	194	38	178	38
Leyden	179	27	114	14	117	28
Maine	183	23	127	51	127	53
New Trier	61	138	49	98	82	80
Niles	168	66	165	34	159	50
Northfield	213	45	167	31	97	25
Palatine	296	26	201	41	168	67
Proviso	185	21	198	21	228	12
Schaumberg	115	15	94	..	4	57
Wheeling	260	49	157	39	132	19
Total	....	....	6013	3470	4481	2978
Lake County	2545	1090	1868	632	780	223
Grand total	....	....	7881	4109	5261	3601
Majorities	....	....	3772	....	2660	....

From these tables, those persons who have noticed the changes in the residences of the population since the fire may, perhaps, be able to estimate the probable chances of the several gentlemen nominated for Congress. The majorities of 1870 are no longer any guide either as to the majorities in districts or in the wards.

THE CAMPAIGN IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The most recent reports from Pennsylvania give cheering assurances of a Liberal success in the October election. The Cameron-Hartranft Ring has done all that it can, and can go no further, while the Liberal-Reform party has yet two weeks in which to work, and will thoroughly improve the time. The canvass of the State has developed one fact beyond the shadow of a doubt, and that is, that Hartranft cannot be honestly elected. The Ring itself is aware of this, and openly boasts that it will more than offset the majority in the country with the majority in Philadelphia. To accomplish this, they count upon the frauds which they intend to perpetrate under the Registry law. In 1869, Governor Geary got a majority of 4,400 in Philadelphia. The Registry law was then passed, and under its operations the Republican majority on Congressmen, in 1870, was run up to 7,000. Last year, Stanton, Auditor General, got about 11,500. This year, however, the Ring has got to fight the Forney Republicans and Liberal Republicans, in addition to the Democrats, all of whom will vote solidly for Buckalew. In addition to this, Colonel McClure, in his contest for the State Senate, last winter, exposed the *modus operandi* of these frauds, and new safeguards have been thrown around the ballot-box. The majority of 15,000, therefore, which the Ring claims in Philadelphia, can only be effected by the most glaring and wholesale frauds.

The declaration of Andrew G. Curtin, the old War Governor, has fallen like a bombshell into the ranks of the Ring. From his long silence since his arrival from Europe, the Ring party and papers have been persistently claiming him as in favor of their candidates,—a delusion which was speedily dissipated by his declaration that his devotion to the best interests of the State would not allow him to support a Ring which had become notorious for its corruptions and frauds. Although confined to his bed with illness, he has prepared an address to the people of the State, concerning which the Philadelphia *Press* of the 23d (Grant) says: "We hope by to-morrow, or next day at the latest, to have his appeal to the people of Pennsylvania in behalf of integrity and competency in our places of public trust. There are tens of thousands of sincere Republicans who will, as in times past, rally to the honored standard of their chief in his battle for the disenthralment of a mighty Commonwealth." Governor Curtin does not give his services alone to the good cause. The Hon. Eli Slifer, who has been twice Representative, three years a Senator, three years State Treasurer, and six years Secretary of State,—a man whom the Republican party has always delighted to honor, both for the efficiency of his services and the unimpeachable integrity of his official career; and the Hon. Titian J. Coffey, one of the pioneer Republicans in the State, and the Assistant Attorney General of the United States in Mr. Lincoln's Administration, have joined hands with Governor Curtin in their solemn protest against the corruptions of the Cameron-Hartranft Ring, and the determination to save the State at whatever cost from its disgraceful and ruinous machinations in future. The contest in Pennsylvania is a square issue between Honesty and Dishonesty; and the people of that State in October have to decide whether they will be governed by men who have been convicted, over and over again, both of political and financial frauds of the grossest description, or whether they will have honest men to rule over them. The Ring has to meet the Democratic party solidly arrayed under the leadership of Buckalew, for there is no division in their ranks; the Liberal Reform Republicans, headed by Governor Curtin, Slifer, Coffey, and McClure; and the strong faction of Regular Republicans under the lead of Colonel Forney. Such odds as these, fighting together, cannot be defeated except by the most monstrous frauds ever yet perpetrated. If a majority of the people of Pennsylvania vote for a man who has been incontrovertibly proven to have been guilty of gambling in State securities and fancy stocks with State moneys, of indirectly defrauding the State of millions of dollars by neglecting to collect taxes from wealthy corporations, which it was his duty to do as Auditor General; and of being member of a Ring which for years has systematically defrauded the State Treasury and debauched public sentiment, they will commit a monstrous political crime which will bring with it swift punishment.

AMES—DURANT.

In the fall of 1867, the Union Pacific Railway scheme had become a fixed fact. From a mere sentiment to fill a resonant corner in a party platform, it had consolidated into a substantial and working enterprise. The Rocky Mountains and the Great American Desert of the old geographies had ceased to be "No Thoroughfare." The excursion to the One Hundredth Meridian had carried a large and select party of American citizens in Pullman cars through the Platte Valley. The grave Senators and talking men of the party had astonished the natives of that section by predictions of the near future, aglow with the wealth of China and Japan; and the lone settlers of the far-off border almost snuffed salt air in the breezes from tide-water of both oceans, now brought so marvelously near. The great problem was solved, and poor, neglected Columbus may be imagined to have stirred in his mouldering dust to exclaim to unbelieving centuries past, "I told you that was the way to the Indies."

Up to this time, the Pacific Railroad had been a measure for the eminent, solid men of the country to let severely alone. The mainspring of the movement was Thomas C. Durant, whose resistless energy astonished his compeers. Had he failed, he would have been deemed a madcap, and gone down into history as a crack-brained business zealot. But he succeeded. He was the honored host of the Great Excursion, and dispensed the elegant hospitalities of his Company on the banks of the winding Platte, and marshalled his white-aproned waiters in the snowy pavilions of his princely entertainment among the sage-brush, with the air of a lord of the manor, as much at home as if it were the ordinary event of a picnic on the banks of the Hudson. The Company located their superb offices in a white marble palace, on William street, New York. Great taste was exercised in carved woods and plate-glass, and vast skill in emblems of the Great Interior into which the Company had pushed its magic march. Its track was being laid as easily as a ribbon unwinds from a reel. The trackmen's car-lodging rested miles away at night from where it started at dawn. Everything was going on magnificently. The scheme was a success, with something, perhaps, of a too lavish gush of display in its progress. It was a weakness, indeed, because it opened the way to Dr. Durant's downfall. Certain thrifty men from Down-East became awakened to the splendor of the enterprise, and they climbed into power over this loose point in the Durant *regime*. It was a grand spectacle to witness the severe morality of their movement. Oakes Ames deposited his coarse bulk in a sumptuous reclining chair, and looked up horror-struck at the gorgeous frescoed ceiling. A lightly-draped statue of Venus brought his turgid blood into a very good imitation of a blush. A Neptune in a diaper was only a little better; but then he held a trident, which, by a little imagination, might be supposed to be a Yankee dung-fork, Ames pattern. We must amend all this, said these grave, solid men from New England, whose entree into the William street domain, and into Union Pacific Railway power, brought with it as many suggestive steams and flavors as followed Tiny Tim's Christmas pudding: Solid New England bills, with no nonsense about them; busy New England streams, that leap from mill-wheel to mill-wheel on their way to the sea; intellectual New England, altogether up to all forms of highest intelligence; pious New England, Andover brand. Wall street was rebuked, and presently desolate; for these new Pilgrim Fathers, accelerated in their movements by Judge Barnard, took the whole machine to Boston, to set it up in an atmosphere free from the malarias and intermittents of the New York Stock Market. All was thenceforth to be intensely solemn, solid, and proper. We have been latterly turning some of the pages that followed this change in management in the Union Pacific Railroad. Much remains to be brought to light. It will be shown, when the records are all written, that the meanness and utter lack of principle which led these conspirators to ignore and set aside Durant—who, whatever jobbery he may have been engaged in, was as good as any of them—initiated the subsequent scandal and frauds that have disgraced the country, have debauched divers Senators and Representatives, and opened stupendous raids upon the Public Treasury, whose sum is to be told only in millions. It was well enough for Durant to be rebuked by the severe shovel makers from Down East; but we complain that, having swept his house, they have gotten up a select party for robbery, bribery, and general swindling, for which the instance of the kind in Scripture furnishes only a feeble parallel.

THE CAUSES OF CRIME.

The recent homicide in this city, which resulted in the death of young McWilliams at the hands of Cullin, a drunken vagabond, who seems to have had no occupation except hanging about low drinking-saloons, consorting with the vile characters usually found in such places, and getting boisterously drunk, has resulted in a call for another public meeting of citizens. From the character of the signers of this call, we may reasonably presume that this meeting is not an outgrowth of passion or desire for violence, but rather of a calm and intelligent determination to go to the bottom of this matter, and investigate the causes of this frightful torrent of crime which is just now deluging the city, as well as to insist upon the prompt execution of the laws, and give the Courts all possible assistance, moral and otherwise, in doing so. This cannot be effected by wholesale and passionate denunciations of the Supreme Court, nor by exhibitions of prejudice, and counsels suggested by passion and blind revenge. It is not necessary that our citizens shall abate one whit in their determination to arrest this irruption of crime, and to demand from the Courts ample protection for life; but it is possible, by prudent and cool deliberations, and by mutual suggestions from different classes of citizens, to effect a reform much more quickly and effectually than by rash and hasty efforts at retaliation and recrimination. It seems to us that it is possible, in each of the recent cases of murder in this city, to trace them to a direct and potent cause, in the absence of which the bloody deeds might never have been committed, although they do not offer any palliation for those who have committed them. The evidence before the Coroner's jury in the Cullin case very clearly shows that the murderer had been spending several hours during that fatal evening in roaming about from one drinking den to another, imbibing poisonous compounds until his brutal instincts were in full play, and it only needed a look or word of provocation to induce him to shoot with the pistol which he had been exhibiting and brandishing about in drunken wantonness all the evening. The drunken orgie of the crowd being over, they return to their boarding-house, and linger in front of it ripe, for a quarrel with any one. While two printers were passing them, the subsequent murderer falls from a fence on which he is sitting. The printers, in common with the others, run to the spot to see what has happened, whereupon one of the party accosts them in an uncivil manner, to which one of the printers retorts in kind. They are then commanded to move on, and do so, when the drunken wretch, who has recovered himself, draws his pistol and kills one of them.

As we have said before, we do not for one instant acknowledge that, because this wretch was drunk, he should be shielded from the penalty of his crime, nor do we imagine that any of those who will attend the meeting this evening believe that he is any less culpable because he was intoxicated. The trial should be as speedy, and, if he is pronounced guilty, the penalty should be enforced just as promptly, as if he had been sober, else the community is in danger from every drunken miscreant who roams the streets at night. But should the keepers of these vile dens be held to some accountability in the matter? This is a question which we presume will suggest itself to those who will attend the meeting this evening. It is for them to consider how the class of vile resorts in which poisonous compounds are dealt out without stint, and which are the nightly resorts of the most depraved and brutal ruffians in the city, congregated together with the expectation of brawl and disturbance, if nothing worse, can either be abated or made to afford security to the community by stringent legislation. This class of saloons abounds all over the city, and in some of our most crowded thoroughfares they well-nigh alternate with respectable places of business. In this connection, we refer only to these low dens, for ninety-nine out of one hundred crimes are the direct outgrowth of this class of the saloon business. The application of the law to them cannot be made too severe, and we trust that the deliberations this evening will result in some well-considered and carefully-digested action which will supply a practical remedy. The list of signers to the call embraces many of our oldest and best citizens; among them, many clergymen, prominent laymen, and substantial business men, who have heretofore been engaged in measures of general humanity and charity. Something practical and valuable will be expected from their combined wisdom and experience.

Mr. Ben. Butler, in his speech at the Rink, assumed that Chicago was a debtor city—owing for all she possesses. Being a debtor city, he argued that to resume specie-payments would add 13 per cent to the amount that Chicago will have to pay. That is, greenbacks being worth 87 cents, to make them worth $1 would require Chicago to pay 13 per cent additional. Such, he argued, would be the effect of electing Mr. Greeley. When he had uttered this, he was interrupted by the entrance of a band of music; and, when he resumed, he said that the election of Mr. Greeley would have the immediate effect to depreciate the value of greenbacks to 77 cents, which, he also argued, would be a calamity to the people of the "debtor city." The logic of these two propositions, taken as they were uttered together, will strike the country forcibly.

Colonel McClure, in a recent speech at Reading, Pa., said that he received, before the Louisville Convention, the following circular from J. M. Edmunds, Postmaster at Washington, and Secretary of the Grant Congressional Committee:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30, 1872.

DEAR SIR: Please send the inclosed circular to active Democrats in your district who do not support Mr. Greeley, and will co-operate in the Louisville Convention. Send me a list of such men in your county immediately.

J. M. EDMUNDS, Secretary.

He thereupon sent a friend to Mr. Edmunds, who spoke most hopefully of the Bourbon movement, and gave his interviewer two documents, in envelopes franked by Harlan, of Iowa, and Foster, of Ohio. These documents began as follows:

DEAR SIR: Will you be kind enough to place this circular in the hands of active Democrats in your county, who will at once commence an organization for the purpose of supporting the principles of our party, as they will be proclaimed by the Convention at Louisville, Sept. 3.

They were of great length, and were signed "Blanton Duncan." This is but one of the long chain of facts that proves that Louisville, on the 3d of September, was the scene of the most shameless bargain and sale that has ever disgraced American politics.

Mr. A. G. Williams, of Sharpsburg, Pa., wrote the following letter:

SHARPSBURG, Sept. 14, 1872.

MR. HORACE GREELEY—*Dear Sir*: I am Captain of a Grant Club in this borough; they number at present 150 men. I can control easy 4.0 votes. If you send me on $500, and promise me a good office if you get elected, I will get the votes for you. If you do not comply with this, I will have to go against you. If you make up your mind to comply with the terms, you can address me. Yours, respectfully,

A. G. WILLIAMS.

P. S.—Governor Geary promised me the office of Sealer of Weights and Measures; but after he got elected he broke his word, and gave the office to another man. I hope you will not do the same thing. Send the money by a money order.

A. G. WILLIAMS.

Mr. Greeley decided that such an adept in petty political trickery deserved to have his meanness advertised. Parties in search of a supporter will take notice that the Captain of the Grant Club in Sharpsburg will sell himself and 399 other men for $1.25 apiece. This is dirt-cheap.

The Grant candidate for Governor of Alabama is David P. Lewis. He was a member of the Secession Convention. He voted against, but afterwards signed, the ordinance of secession. He was a member of the first Confederate Congress, and signalized himself by his earnest support of active warfare. He afterwards served as Lieutenant Colonel of the First Cavalry of his State. None of these things would in the slightest degree prevent his making a good Governor, if elected; but, if he were the Liberal nominee, we should have the office-holders who edit organs in this city going into spasms of holy horror over a candidate with such a record. There is no chance of his election. As they said in '40, "Alabam' goes slam" for Reconciliation.

In January, 1872, Secretary Delano stated to a Congressional Committee, in the presence of the Commissioner of Pensions, that one-fourth of all pensions now paid are fraudulent. General Garfield afterwards made a formal statement of the fact to the House. As we pay $32,000,000 in pensions, it follows that there is an $8,000,000 steal every year in this Department. If the Administration would appoint men as Pension-Agents because they could perform their duties, and not because they were editors of small papers, some part of this huge robbery might be stopped.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CANVASS.

Moral and Religious Aspects of the Contest.

"Shaking Hands Across the Bloody Chasm" the Question of the Day and the Hour.

The Spirit of Universal Good-Will and National Brotherhood an Immutable Condition of the Highest Influence of "the Gospel of Peace."

Sectional Hate and Vengeful Reminiscences a Formidable Barrier to the Reception of a Religion Whose Special Mission is "Peace on Earth and Good Will Toward Men."

Influence of the Manifested Spirit of Amnesty upon Southern and Northern Minds.

Another Letter from the Rev. Dr. Mahan, Ex-President of Oberlin College.

ADRIAN, Mich., Sept. 20.

To the Editor of The Advance, and Other Conductors of the Religious Press:

BRETHREN: You are well aware that when the doctrine of Human Rights was discussed before the people of this Nation, years ago, a large portion of the ministry and membership of our churches defended, as just in itself, and accordant with the Word of God, "Chattel-Servitude;" and that, thereby, great injury was done to the piety and reputation of the Church of Christ in those Northern States. It would be sad, indeed, if, in this crisis, when the question of "shaking hands across the bloody chasm made by the war" is the question of "the day and the hour," a majority, or any considerable portion, of the ministry or membership of our Churches should be found in the ranks of the party which is avowedly opposed to this *spirit* of National Unity. In that case, this last error, we might almost say, would be worse than the first. Our religion, as realized in the experience of the Church, takes on the highest form of beauty and perfection, and has most influence with men, when its influence is everywhere visible as inducing in the Church "the unity of the Spirit in the bonds of peace." So a rainbow of radiant glory and effulgence will encircle our great nation when all its people, East, West, North and South, shall be unified and blended by the spirit of Universal Good Will and National Brotherhood. Were I an atheist or infidel, I should supremely desire this unity as the greatest good in itself, and the crowning glory of the Nation. As a Christian, I desire it, as not only such a good, but an immutable condition of the highest influence of "the Gospel of Peace." Nothing can present such a barrier to the reception of a religion whose special mission is "Peace on Earth and Good Will to Men," as the prevalence among a people of the spirit of Division and Hate, continuously revived and intensified among them by vengeful remembrances, reiterated remindings of past imputed misdeeds, and appeals to the spirit of former sectional division and hostile thought. We have undeniably arrived at a crisis when and where we are to vote for National Unity, Brotherhood, and Equality, or for the perpetuity of Sectional Hate and Vengeful Reminiscence. If we now would have National Unity and Brotherhood, we must have Universal Amnesty and equal and absolute sisterhood of all the States. This we cannot have if the party which "protests against the policy of shaking hands across the bloody chasm made by the war" shall prevail.

To every friend of his country, to every Christian man especially, I put this question: What more do our country's weal and honor, what more do morality and religion, require of these people than they have rendered, as the proper condition of the Amnesty, Equality of State Rights, and the most cordial and hearty "shaking of hands across the bloody chasm"? We will permit General—not J. C., but—W. C. P. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, to present the state of the case as universally understood and accepted by the people of the Subjected States. The declaration of principles set forth in Cincinnati, and accepted and reaffirmed at Baltimore, he rightly interprets as a solemn covenant mutually binding the parties assenting to it, and the entire Nation should that covenant be ratified at the polls in the approaching election. "On one side, the Democratic party and the South solemnly pledge themselves to a sincere acquiescence in the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments, and a recognition of the rights, privileges, and franchises enjoyed under those Amendments. On the other hand, the Liberal Republicans, with equal solemnity, guarantee to the country an honest and economical administration of the public finances; the re-establishment of Self-Government in the States, as to the local and State affairs; the preservation of the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus*; and an administration of law according to the requirements and limitations of the Constitution, in lieu of domination of party and force." In the name of our country, in the name of common justice, humanity, morality, and religion, I would ask if a covenant of Peace and Reconciliation more honorable to all the parties concerned and to the Nation itself, was ever presented for the ratification of any people? Can we, as American citizens, as Christian men, vote, or "protest, against clasping hands across the bloody chasm made by the war," without proclaiming ourselves and our country unmerciful, unjust, unpatriotic, and void of respect for the example of God toward us as his erring offspring?

But suppose that this covenant shall be ratified by the voice and vote of the Nation, next November, will the spirit of National Good-Will and Brotherhood be revived among the once-divided peoples of this Nation? If that spirit should not be thus revived and rendered perpetual, it will, I answer, be the first case of the kind that has ever occurred in the history of the race. It will be the first instance in which the principle on which God rekindles love in breasts once rebellious, but now submissive, has failed under any administration, human or Divine. Permit me here to present one example of the influence of the doctrine of Amnesty upon the Southern, and another of a corresponding influence of the same doctrine upon the Northern, mind. Among the letters which I have received in respect to the character of "the Oberlin Speech," I present one from a leading attorney-at-law and statesman in Arkansas, a personal stranger to me:

MY DEAR SIR: I have just perused your great speech at Oberlin, O., on the 20th inst. I fail to find words properly to thank you for it. An original secessionist and a Southern man, suffering in common with all my people, I find in your speech the manna of the desert. I feel that the good, pure heart, God's best gift to man, prompted your words. I feel in every respect better. I feel the inspiration of the same patriotism that moved me when, thirty years ago, I was under the teachings of Henry Clay in Kentucky. I feel a great hope for the future. When such men as you talk in that style, the election of Horace Greeley is secure; the South may recover from her prostration, and this Union become, once more, one of *hearts* as well as *hands*. I have entertained very "Liberal" sentiments since 1867, but never had the prospect of the fruition of my hopes until the Cincinnati Convention. I can assure you that, in this political canvass, I have no personal feeling; but my heart goes out to those who would restore Peace to this distracted country.

In olden times, I thought no good thing could come out of Oberlin; but I have lived to love the workers in the Liberal Republican cause. For myself, and the millions of my Southern brethren, and from the bottom of my heart, I thank you for your kind words of cheering and enduring hope. Your speech is as strong a campaign document for the South as the North, and *vice versa*. With that speech amply circulated, Ohio must be safe.

Here in Arkansas, we are making the fight on purely Liberal Republican principles. Our State ticket is composed entirely of Republicans, partly colored.

May God bless you and prosper you, is the sincere wish of one who signs himself your friend.

JOHN C. PALMER.

Here we have disclosed to us the Southern heart as moved by the *manifested* spirit of Amnesty, Good Will, and National Brotherhood. Let the North, in this good hour, come to the South, not "with the rod," but "in love," and the inspiration of the purest patriotism will give us a Nation of Unity which will kindle a smile upon the face of God.

Contemplate now the other fact, which equally evinces the influence of the *manifested* spirit of Amnesty upon the Northern mind. When I left home on Monday, the 9th instant, to lecture in the County of Hillsdale, on the issues of the day, I had no more expectation of being, on the succeeding Wednesday, the nominee of the Congressional Convention of this District, than I had of becoming the Emperor of Russia. Yet I was, with perfect unanimity, made the joint nominee of the Democratic and Liberal Republican Conventions. What was the main and openly avowed cause of that unanimity? It was the spirit of Amnesty and National Brotherhood developed and manifested in that Oberlin speech. Such is the direction of the National heart at this time—a movement which is impelled onward by the principles of the purest patriotism, the most perfect morality, and the most benign elements of our holy religion. My heart saddens at the thought that any Christian editors or Christian ministers are not visible in the van of such a movement. That heart is rendered still more sad that the voices of such individuals are intermingled with a party protest against "shaking hands across the bloody chasm made by the war."

I shall be pardoned here for a single personal reminiscence: In a late political gathering in Cleveland, O., I made the following statements: "In your great City Cemetery lie the remains of an only son, who lost his life from injuries received, first from a Southern bullet, and then from a clod of earth thrown against his body by a ball from a Southern cannon. By his side lie the remains of the wife of my youth, who died from grief and overfatigue around the sick and dying bed of our son. By their side lie the remains of a blooming daughter, who, as all her physicians testified, died from no other cause than drooping heart-sickness on account of the death of that mother and brother. In the Army of the Potomac, I lost the only then-living child, a noble young man, of my only own sister, then dead, and one of two sons of the only sister of my first wife. Such are my grievances. What *duties* do they impose,—duties to my dead, to myself, and to the living peoples of the Nation? Do they call upon me to cherish in myself, and excite in the living around me, bitter and vengeful reminiscences? Cannot each Southern man who has been bereaved, too, excite in himself and the peoples around him what are to him and to them remembrances equally bitter and embittering? Will such a policy benefit our dead, ourselves, or our country? Does it not tend, while it cannot reach our dead,—and bless God for it,—to blight our virtues and our joys, and to savagize the National heart? Does not the spirit of Amnesty, Good-Will, and National Brotherhood, on the other hand, tend equally to perfect our virtues, deepen our joys and consolations, and to purify and patriotize the National heart? Did not He who is our Supreme Exemplar, "learn obedience," and love, and amnesty, too, "from the things which He suffered"? Shall not our grievances teach us a similar lesson? Such, as I understand the subject, are the duties of the patriot and Christian in this crisis of our National existence? Such, as I also understand the subject, is the fixed tendency of the policy of "the Party of the People."

Now, if the spirit of the Grant-Republican party, and the tendency of its real and avowed policy, are in the same benign direction, I should esteem myself guilty of a criminal act in separating from that party. If, on the other hand, the immutable tendency of its policy is Disunion, Sectional Division, a Revival of Old Hostile Thought, and a Relentless War of Races, and if its protest is everywhere lifted up against "shaking hands across the bloody chasm made by the war,"—all of which is undeniably true,—then Patriotism, Love to God, and Love to Man, require a separation from that party, and universal protest against its spirit and policy. Can any policy, I ask, have a more efficient influence to revive and intensify hostile thought and sentiment than visibly holding over a subjected and submissive people the symbols of that crushing power by which their submission was induced? This has been the real, and is for the future the avowed, policy of this party, in respect to all the subjected States. Nothing can so tend to embitter the spirit of such a people against our National Government, as the perpetration of humiliating atrocities upon them, in opposition to the spirit and letter of the National Constitution. Our Constitution absolutely prohibits the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in all but two specified cases: foreign invasion and rebellion. We all know perfectly that neither of these events has occurred in this nation during the past seven years. Yet, in time of Peace, our Congress has empowered our President to suspend this writ in all these States, nor has any event occurred which, even in appearance, justified such an outrage upon Southern rights. If Ku-Klux outrages in a few counties in several States justify such an act, Blackleg outrages would justify a suspension of the privileges of this writ in all the States. Both these evils should be put down, and by National force if need be. Neither of such forms of violence, however, furnish the remotest occasion for the act under consideration. In this act, the Administration with one foot trampled on the Constitution, while it placed the other upon the neck of each of these States. How can we have a National Unity when such outrages are, by our National Government, perpetrated upon a subjected people?

The fact has, by a Committee of Congress, sent to New Orleans to ascertain the facts of the case, been laid before Congress, our Supreme Executive, and the Nation, that the brother-in-law of our President, as his appointee, did directly interfere to stop the course of legislation, and did raise and employ $50,000 to corrupt the Legislature of the State of Louisiana. It is well known, also, that this bad appointee is still kept in his place, and countenanced in his misdeeds by our President; and that the latter is as openly countenanced in his bad acts by his party. If such wrongs had been perpetrated upon any Northern State, we all know that our Supreme Executive would be universally denounced by the Nation as an atrocious President, and the party which sustains him as an atrocious party. If degrees of criminality of this kind can be measured, such outrage perpetrated upon a Southern is even more to be reprobated than if done to a Northern State,—the former, in the circumstances, being made weak and defenceless, and in a prostrated condition. Such, also, are the relations of the former to the Government, on the one hand, and to other States on the other, that the hostile feeling induced must be more intense and enduring than in any other case. Corrupting the Legislature of a subjected State involves also the introduction of the freedman into the school of political fraud and corruption, in the very incipiency of his exercising the elective franchise. The atrocity of the case cannot be exaggerated. How true is the statement of a Grant Republican paper, the New York *Evening Post*, just before the renomination of General Grant, that "His ignorance and contempt of law are daily becoming more prominent," and "he ought to driven out of the canvass by the better sense of his party." How can we, as patriots, or Christian men, vote for the re-election of a Chief Magistrate who stands out before the nation in relations so criminal and corrupting? Do we not thereby become directly "partakers of his evil deeds"?

How can we, also, as patriot or Christians, give our suffrages for the continuance in power of an Administration which has forced, and will continue to force, upon these subjected States, forms of government which are inflicting upon them the most ruinous and intolerable evils. Seven years of carpet-bag misrule has increased their State indebtedness, just after the desolating effects of internecine war, from seventy-six to two hundred and ninety millions of dollars, and has forced upon them the most ruinous forms of taxation; and all this with no assignable benefits to these peoples. Under this same misrule, we have had generated a war of races, most antagonistic to State or National unity, most demoralizing in itself, and most irreligious in all its tendencies. With all these evils before it, this Administration openly "protests against shaking hands across the bloody chasm made by the war," and as openly avows the purpose to continue for an indefinite future military rule and carpet-bag misrule over these States. Will our Christianity permit us, by our suffrages, to perpetuate such an Administration?

The editor of the *Advance* replies to my statements by unwittingly misstating important facts. "Dr. Mahan's friends know," he says, "that, during the war, he had a pet scheme for taking Richmond, which he declared to be the only practicable method, and the one which must be resorted to after military men had failed to accomplish the capture. Apparently he has never forgiven General Grant for having done it 'the other way.'" In reply, I want to remark that I never intimated to any one, or entertained the idea, that "the pet scheme" to which this editor refers, was "the only practicable method." On the other hand, I frequently proposed other methods; and, after I learned that General Burnside had been brought from Annapolis to the vicinity of Culpepper, instead of being sent to General Butler, as should have been done, I forwarded to Washington a specific plan for a direct movement upon General Lee,—a plan which all military men to whom I have submitted it believe would have finished the campaign in a few weeks, and saved the Nation the loss of fifty or sixty thousand brave men in that one campaign.

The main fault that I have found with General Grant in the matter is, that he attempted the capture of Richmond on the identical plan which I did submit to President Lincoln in January, 1863; a plan which he was urged to adopt by Mr. Chase, Senators Wade, Wilson, Chandler, Sumner, and others; a plan which, by the advice of the President and these individuals, was submitted to General McDowell, and received his written approval, and of which he said, "On this plan, we can finish the campaign in Virginia this winter." I need not now narrate how the adoption of the plan, which President Lincoln once agreed to adopt, was prevented. The leading features of the plan were these: From sixty to eighty thousand men should be concentrated in the vicinity of Fortress Monroe. This force, as soon as the Army of the Potomac was ready, should be moved to the south of Richmond, and capture General Lee's communications. In its movements upon Lee, the Army of the Potomac was to keep its right wing so advanced that General Lee would be necessitated to retreat on Richmond, when, with not over eighty, he would find himself encircled by upwards of two hundred and fifty thousand men, and must, as General McDowell said, have been captured in a few weeks. So all military men to whom I have submitted the plan think.

Now, when General Grant was ready to move, he ordered General Butler to advance to the South of Richmond and James River, not with sixty or eighty, but with twenty thousand men. As soon as the movement was known, I openly denounced it as a false and presumptuous one. At that time the late Judge Barber, of this city, called upon me, and said, "President Mahan, the Republicans are uttering hard things of you, and I have called to advise you to be careful what you say. We all know that since January, 1863, you have urged the identical movement which General Butler has made; and, now it is made, you find fault with it." "I have," I replied, "urged this movement, as you state; but have always said that it should not be made with less than from sixty to eighty thousand men. To send twenty thousand in there is but to send them into the jaws of death. Please tell these Republicans that President Mahan affirms that General Butler will be driven back with loss the first blow he receives; that that blow will fall within two or three days; and that this right movement, thus falsely made, will render General Grant's present campaign a most disastrous one." I state the facts and conversation just as they actually occurred. How perfectly verified were all those statements by the events which followed. I write this simply to correct the unintended misstatements of the editor, and to set myself right before the public. When the time comes, I hold myself ready to verify most fully the opinions which I have expressed of General Grant as a commander of a great army.

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8.	George O. Barnes,	Greenbury L. Fort.
9.	N. E. Worthington,	Granville Barrere.
10.	William H. Neece,	William H. Ray.
11.	Robert M. Knapp,	Asa C. Matthews.
12.	James C. Robinson,	M. H. Chamberlain.
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—E. Rockwood Hoar, ex-Attorney General, and J. V. C. Ayer, the Sarsaparilla man, are in sharp competition for Congress in Massachusetts, the nomination to be made by the Grant party Oct. 1. Mr. Hoar contributes his eminent respectability, his eminent services, and "a few volumes" to Grant's library. Dr. Ayer contributes money; and money will win—see if it don't.

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This is the moan of second childhood. Florence has always been noted for its bells. When Mr. Ruskin was younger, and healthier in mind and body, they did not seem to have troubled him. He penned no line against them. Now he scolds at them in impotent, pitiable wrath, because, forsooth, Florentine bells, that have rung their peals and chimes for centuries, do not cease instanter, for the sake of one forlorn, discontented, superfluous veteran.

We are not in the habit of regarding the average Italian as a person of great wisdom; but the history of a recent abortive strike in Rome shows that the Italian workman has learned a thing or two that our mechanics have not yet mastered. The masons of the Eternal City met to discuss the question of a strike. When those in favor of it had spoken, a malcontent asked: "But who will pay me for my idle time when I am out of work?" "The Trades-Union funds." "How long will these funds maintain me in idleness?" "Five days certainly, perhaps thirty days." "And what after the five or thirty days have expired?" The silence that followed was finally broken by repeated cries of "He is right; we must think of our wives and children." The meeting forthwith adjourned, and the men fell to striking against stone instead of against their masters.

The stage of Mr. Fechter's new theatre in New York will be a novelty. It is to stretch forward into the centre of the house. Its back will be in the shape of a quarter-dome, with the concavity turned towards the audience. This will be painted blue, so as to have as natural a sky as possible. By an ingenious device, cloud-shadows will be made to pass across it, when the scene is laid in the open air. The usual place of the orchestra will be filled with fragrant flowers and a stream of running water. The band will play under the stage. Careful acoustic arrangements insure their being heard, although they will be wholly unseen.

Senator Harlan has kindly franked to his ex-constituents in Burlington, Iowa, documents which aim to show that Germans must not vote for Greeley, because he is a Christian and a temperance man. The Rev. Mr. Harlan did not use to think that religion and temperance disqualified a man for holding office. That, however, was before he exchanged the ministerial for the Senatorial title and went to Washington, where, according to the *Nation*: "There can be no doubt that he was head of an Indian Ring."

The Brooklyn Navy-Yard has just hired 2,000 new workingmen, "to serve until cold weather." On the last warm day,—the 5th of November,—these men will vote: For Greeley, none; for Grant, 2,000. Such straws show which way the people's money goes.

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> I write, this morning, wearily and without spirit, being nearly deaf with the bell-ringing and bawling which goes on here, at Florence, ceaselessly, in advertisement of prayers and wares,—as if people could not wait on God for what they wanted, but God had to ring for them, like waiters, for what He wanted; and as if they could think of nothing they were in need of till the need was suggested to them by bellowing at the doors or bill-posting on the house-corners.

This is the moan of second childhood. Florence has always been noted for its bells. When Mr. Ruskin was younger, and healthier in mind and body, they did not seem to have troubled him. He penned no line against them. Now he scolds at them in impotent, pitiable wrath, because, forsooth, Florentine bells, that have rung their peals and chimes for centuries, do not cease instanter, for the sake of one forlorn, discontented, superfluous veteran.

We are not in the habit of regarding the average Italian as a person of great wisdom; but the history of a recent abortive strike in Rome shows that the Italian workman has learned a thing or two that our mechanics have not yet mastered. The masons of the Eternal City met to discuss the question of a strike. When those in favor of it had spoken, a malcontent asked: "But who will pay me for my idle time when I am out of work?" "The Trades-Union funds." "How long will these funds maintain me in idleness?" "Five days certainly, perhaps thirty days." "And what after the five or thirty days have expired?" The silence that followed was finally broken by repeated cries of "He is right; we must think of our wives and children." The meeting forthwith adjourned, and the men fell to striking against stone instead of against their masters.

The stage of Mr. Fechter's new theatre in New York will be a novelty. It is to stretch forward into the centre of the house. Its back will be in the shape of a quarter-dome, with the concavity turned towards the audience. This will be painted blue, so as to have as natural a sky as possible. By an ingenious device, cloud-shadows will be made to pass across it, when the scene is laid in the open air. The usual place of the orchestra will be filled with fragrant flowers and a stream of running water. The band will play under the stage. Careful acoustic arrangements insure their being heard, although they will be wholly unseen.

Senator Harlan has kindly franked to his ex-constituents in Burlington, Iowa, documents which aim to show that Germans must not vote for Greeley, because he is a Christian and a temperance man. The Rev. Mr. Harlan did not use to think that religion and temperance disqualified a man for holding office. That, however, was before he exchanged the ministerial for the Senatorial title and went to Washington, where, according to the *Nation*: "There can be no doubt that he was head of an Indian Ring."

The Brooklyn Navy-Yard has just hired 2,000 new workingmen, "to serve until cold weather." On the last warm day,—the 5th of November,—these men will vote: For Greeley, none; for Grant, 2,000. Such straws show which way the people's money goes.

[MARK]ETS BY TELEGRAPH.

[illegible: New York financial news and stock tables]

Foreign Markets. [illegible]

Buffalo Live Stock Market. [illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market. [illegible]

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK. [illegible]

BUFFALO. [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA. [illegible]

CINCINNATI. [illegible]

MILWAUKEE. [illegible]

TOLEDO. [illegible]

CLEVELAND. [illegible]

LOUISVILLE. [illegible]

ST. LOUIS. [illegible]

MEMPHIS. [illegible]

BALTIMORE. [illegible]

cured hams are firmer at 10@10½c, and stock light. Lard dull and heavy at 9@9½c.

BUTTER—In good demand at unchanged prices.

WHISKEY—Lower at 91c.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 25.—COTTON—Quiet and weak; low middling, 18c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour and cornmeal unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Active and firm; pork, $14.00. Bacon—shoulders, 8½c; clear rib, 11½c; clear sides, 11¾c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; treble $7.25@8.25; family, $8.50@10.00. Corn firm; white, 65@66c. Oats quiet at 45c. Bran, 87½c.

HAY—Quiet at $22.00@26.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $14.75. Bacon weaker at 8½@12@13½c. Hams, sugar-cured, 17@18c. Lard quiet; tierce, 10@10¼c; keg, 11@11¼c.

GROCERIES—Sugar firmer; fair 8c; fully fair, 10½@11¼c. Coffee quiet at 16@18½c.

MONETARY—Sterling, 21@21½. Sight, ¼ discount. Gold, 113¾.

COTTON—Active and firmer; sales 4,000 good ordinary, 17½c; low middling, 17¾; middling, 18¾c; receipts, 2,330 bales; stock, 34,993 bales.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The burnt section of Woodstock, Ill., is to be immediately rebuilt of brick.

—Dollar pieces of San Francisco coinage have been put on the market, and meet with ready acceptance.

—The Brookline marshes which were annexed to Boston two years since at an assessed value of $95,000, are assessed this year at $1,700,000.

—A man was put off a street car in New York recently for smoking. He recovered $1,500 damages from the company, and now every car on the road looks like a locomotive.

—Yale Freshmen are commencing "rushing" quite early, four having been before the Police Court for that offence on Saturday.

—A couple of men sawed their way out of the Oshkosh jail last week. One was Mike Kelly, the wife-whipper, and the other a rag-thief.

—The expenses for the repairs of the damage caused to the Cathedral of Strasburg by the bombardment amount to 328,000 fr.

—Texas claims that the oysters on her coasts are the finest in the world, and predicts that the oyster trade will soon become one of the most important industries in the State.

—Eau Claire and Chippewa Falls, Wis., have "clasped hands across the bloody chasm,"—the Dells question,—and have united their means and influence toward putting necessary improvements above the Falls.

—Not wishing to muss up the premises, burglars at Mount Vision, N. Y., removed from a store a safe weighing 1,500 pounds, and "blowed" it in the rear of a church. Their tender thoughtfulness was rewarded with $1,200 in bonds and $300 in currency.

—There is nothing the Chinese won't learn. Some workmen of that nationality, who recently left a cigar-factory in San Francisco on a strike, gathered in force the other day, and threatened to clean out the new force who had taken their place.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Ladies' attest to the Superiority of Burnett's Cocoaine for the hair.

Pimples removed and the skin made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap. Manufactured by Caswell & Co., New York.

Brown's Bronchials, for Coughs, Colds, etc., only 25 cents. Brown's Teething Cordial for children. Pleasant, reliable, and safe. Only 25 cents. For sale by all druggists.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron) is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to J. GELDER, Loan office, 354 State-st.

I HAVE $40,000 TO INVEST IN SOME GOOD paying business; manufacturing preferred. Address F 22, Tribune office.

OLD BOOKS—BOUGHT FROM A SINGLE VOLUME to an entire library. Call or address the old Antiquarian Book Store, CHAPIN & CO., 90 East Harrison-st., between Post Office and State-st.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR cast-off clothing, by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 377 South Clark-st., between Harrison and Polk-sts. Notice by mail promptly attended to.

TO REAL ESTATE MEN—A YOUNG MAN, saloon-keeper on the West Side, thinking he would have a good opportunity to sell real estate property in Cook County, offers his services to all real estate dealers as their agent. Apply at No. 370 North Reuben-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A WATER-POWER custom and flouring mill of three run of stone; must be in a good wheat-growing country, convenient to railroad, and on a durable stream. Address MILLER, Box 124, Geneseo, Henry County, Ill.

WANTED—TO BUY—IOWA OR MISSOURI yearling cow of American stock, and two blooded bulls for Chicago real estate. J. D. MACLEOD, 130 Throop-st.

WANTED—TWO TICKETS FOR CLEVELAND. Address E 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—7 GIRLS, 4 BOYS, AND 50 WOMEN, this morning, to examine the handsome $4 to $6 all wool suits at 183 West Madison-st., upstairs. Boys' suits, and all wool; splendid clothing.

WANTED—THIS DAY, 50 TEAMS FOR RAILroad work; all winter job; pay $4 per day. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Water-st.

WANTED—TO BUY FROM 1 TO 3 GOOD 2-story frame dwellings for moving. Address F. C. WELLS & CO., 116 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—WE WILL START FOR COLORADO on Monday the 30th inst. All who want a good home of 160 acres free of cost, come and go along. I will go with you. Office 289 West Madison-st. D. S. GREEN, General Superintendent Southwestern Colony.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE PRINTING business. The advertiser, having a steadily increasing printing and publishing business, and wishing to attend more exclusively to the latter branch of the trade, is desirous of entering into partnership with a practical printer, with an office and a good connection, or a gentleman with some capital, to enable him to enlarge his office by adding to the present business. A first-class opportunity is here offered to an enterprising man, which can readily be shown by addressing and making an appointment with EXCELSIOR, 345 Wabash-av.

PARTNER WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH a small capital can find a good opportunity for making money by calling at 607 West Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS man to take half interest and entire charge of a profitable business in the city. Inquire of H. B. STEVENS, 127 West Washington-st., Room 4.

PARTNER WANTED—IN JOBBING LOCK-smithing and carpenter work; capital required $100; carpenter preferred; sure of $12 to $15 per day all winter. Call 171 West Madison-st., basement.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000 CASH, IN an importing house; references exchanged. C 20, Tribune Branch office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH BUSINESS QUALIFICATIONS, to engage in manufacture of oval walnut frames, etc.; first-class establishment; from $5,000 to $10,000 cash required. Address F 75, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—$500—MEMBER OF AN old real estate firm, going to California, will dispose of his interest. Splendid opening. Address F 77, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—$400 WILL BUY A HALF interest in a nice cash business that will pay that amount per month. 116 E. Washington-st., Room 28.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS man with a capital of $3,000 or $4,000 wanted as partner in a well established fresco and sign painting business in this city. Object, to enlarge the business. References furnished. Address E 13, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—FOR A NEW INVENTED bridge gate, by A. STEMPEL, No. 7 West Randolph-st. front room up stairs.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—IF THE PARTY THAT PICKED UP that envelope marked Thomas Hapgood, will return the same to 100 Third-av. he will oblige the owner, who is in need of the money.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, SOMEwhere between the corner of Wabash-av. and Sixteenth-st. and the corner of Washington and Jefferson-sts., a pocketbook, containing money and a railroad ticket. The finder will be rewarded by leaving at 278 West Washington-st.

LOST—NEW LEATHER CURTAIN FOR BUGGY top. Liberal reward will be paid at 165 Clinton-st. I. S. TOWER & BRO.

LOST—SMALL BAY MARE, 7 YEARS OLD; bay mare, 4 years old; dark bay or brown horse, 16 hands high, and 1 sorrel horse, 16 hands high. A liberal reward will be paid for their return to corner Twenty-third and State-st. WILBUR & PIKE.

LOST—A BLACK AND TAN SLUT. HAD ON light cloth blanket trimmed with scarlet braid, and initial F in each corner; also, leather collar with padlock. A liberal reward will be given by returning to 53 South Curtis-st.

FOUND—ON SOUTH SIDE, A PACKAGE CONtaining rubber goods. Owner can have property by proving the same and paying expenses, at HADLEY BROS., 136 State-st.

TAKEN UP—ON THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER, a bay horse with one white foot. Inquire at 1079 State-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, law-suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything they wish to know; cure all diseases or no pay. 331 West Madison-st.

MADAM IDELL, THE CELEBRATED FEmale physician and astrologist, is now permanently located in Chicago. She has no equal in her profession in telling the past, present, and future. Her advice in regard to business is invaluable. Call and be convinced of her great power. Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay. By mail inclose $2 and stamp, with exact age and name. Address or call on MADAM IDELL, No. 150 West Washington-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICE OF Nichols & Ferguson, 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments and work given when desired.

WEED SEWING-MACHINE OFFICE, 112 South Halsted-st.; machines sold on monthly payments, and work given if desired.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. Work given if desired. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, main office, 225 West Madison-st.; branch, 447 Wabash-av.

INSTRUCTION.

AUGUST IHL, BLUE ISLAND-AV.—CORNET and violin teacher. First-class music furnished for private parties.

A YOUNG LADY OF FINE MUSICAL EDUCATION desires a few pupils on the piano. Address G 28, Tribune office.

LADIES OR GENTLEMEN WHO WISH TO ATTAIN a thorough knowledge of the German or the French language, will please apply at No. 1249 Wabash-av. Private lessons, either at the residence of the scholars or at the above place. Terms moderate.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—ON CLARK-ST., BETWEEN MADIson and Monroe, east front, 24 feet. Party walls up. Address H. HENDERSON, 41 Vernon-av.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFter decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1,857.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY WILSON & MONTGOMERY, Room 25 Otis Block.

40 acres, Section 20, 37, 13. Very cheap.
[illegible list of acreage, Sections 13–35, with notes "A great bargain." and "On boulevard."]
5 acres, Section 34, 38, 14.
5 acres at Englewood. Very cheap.
160 acres at Calumet, $110 per acre.
We make acre property a specialty.

FOR SALE—GUARDIAN'S SALE OF BOULEvard and Vincennes-av. property.

Valuable property fronting on the South Park Boulevard, and Vincennes avenue and Forty-second and Forty-third streets. Well adapted to subdivision and immediate sale. Fifteen acres, being the N. ½ of the S. W. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of Section 3, 38, 14, E. of the S. E. ¼ of the S. W. ¼ of the S. W. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of the same section (3). Title perfect. Under the order of the Court this property will be sold in three tracts, each containing about five acres of land, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the third of OCTOBER, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the east door of the old Court House, Chicago.

Terms of Sale—One-fifth cash, and balance in one, two, three, and four years, with interest at 7 per cent. payable semi-annually. $1,000 upon each five acres to be paid at the time of sale. To capitalists, speculators, builders, and others, this sale offers one of the best investments to be obtained in or near Chicago. For further information apply to

ANDREW J. BROWN, or
JOHN H. P. DODGE,

Room 1, Nevada Block, corner Franklin and Washington-sts., Chicago.

FOR SALE—SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS—Choice lots in Bowen & Smith's Addition, adjoining the city limits, and fronting on South Park and Oakwood boulevards and on Egan (Thirty-ninth st.) and Vincennes-avs. This property lies beautifully, and has every practical advantage, schools, churches, stores, steam, and horse cars being in the immediate vicinity, also water and gas. Will sell lots in size to suit customers from 25 feet upwards. The title to the property is unquestionable. Full abstract on hand, with every deed. For improvement or investment there is nothing south of the city so cheap or desirable, or certain to advance rapidly and largely beyond present prices. ISAIAH WARREN, 184 Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV. 1/3 CASH—WE have 15 very deep lots on Wabash-av., north of Thirty-seventh-st., both east and west fronts, for sale, either separately or together, at $100 per foot, only 1/3 cash, balance at 6 per cent. interest. This is the fair market price for the lots at regular terms, which in view of the fact that only 1/3 of the cash is required to be paid in ten years, makes the investment a very rare one indeed. The certainty of a rapid advance on this property in the immediate future is an assurance of a profit of 100 per cent per annum upon the money invested. HAYLES & WALKER, 47 Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK BOULEVARD AND Forty-third-st. 200 feet.
South Park-boulevard, near Forty-first-st. 150 feet.
Calumet-av., corner Forty-third-st. 215 feet.
Calumet-av., near Forty-first-st. 200 feet.
Prairie-av., corner Thirty-fourth-st. 180 feet.
Michigan-av., corner Fortieth-st. 166 ft.
Indiana-av., corner Fortieth-st. 166 ft.
Indiana-av., near Thirty-fourth-st. 50 feet.
Either one of the above mentioned pieces can be got cheap and on easy payments. J. HENRY WEIL, southwest corner State and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY P. GEORGE, REAL Estate Agent, 239 State-st.
48 feet near corner of Fifth-av. and Harrison-st.; a great bargain in this.
48 feet Thirty-first-st., near Wabash-av., full depth and perfect title.
25 feet Thirty-seventh-st., near Wabash-av.
50 feet Oakwood-av., near boulevard.
75 feet, Michigan-av., near Thirty-first-st.
100 feet Wabash-av., corner Thirty-first-st.

FOR SALE—50x130 FEET, WITH GOOD 10-room dwelling, Lake between Lincoln and Wood, 4,500. BOYD & CARTER, 137 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SPLENDIDLY BUILT MARBLE houses, Prairie, Michigan, Wabash-avs., $10,000, $18,000, $20,000, $25,000, easy terms. MEARS, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—50 CITY LOTS AT A GREAT BARgain. I want a party with $2,000 to $5,000 to take an interest in purchase. Address O 15, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A LOT, ONLY TWO BLOCKS from Lincoln Park, for $1,100, on easy terms; on Menominee-st. A bargain. MARSHALL & DICKINSON, Otis Block, Room 10.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, 10 rooms, modern improvements, new, now ready to be occupied, located on Indiana-av., $6,500; terms easy. P. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—24 LOTS, 24 ACRES, ON FIFTY-third-st. between Paulina and Wood, at a bargain. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 118 WEST Madison-st.
160 acres on Fifty-fifth-st., on 10 years' time, at $300 per acre; also a choice tract on Twelfth-st. near the City limits.
14 lots on Bissell-st., near Rock Island car-shops, $6,000 for a few days.

FOR SALE—SIX ROOM COTTAGE, WITH LOT 24x125, and 16 foot alley, $1,500; $300 cash, balance in 1, 2, and 3 years, at 8 per cent. J. S. GOULD, 354 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT ON BUTterfield-st., cottage and lot on Evans-av., at reasonable prices. J. S. GOULD, 354 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—160 ACRES OF land facing Junction-av., in Sec. 20, 38, 13, $200 per acre. Lands all around it are held at $300 and upwards. ISAAC GILLSON & CO., 161 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES CORNER OF SIXTY-third-st. and Cottage Grove-av., only 3 blocks from South Park. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and Lasalle-sts.

FOR SALE—EGAN-AV.—2 BLOCKS OF 5 ACRES each on Egan-av., near new cotton manufactory. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and Lasalle-sts.

FOR SALE—100 FEET ON WESTERN-AV. BY 20 feet on Walnut-st., good 5-room house and outbuildings; a great bargain; must be sold soon; 5 lots on Fiftieth-st., near Western-av.; also lots on Lincoln-av., very cheap. BRIGHAM & WILLITS, 25 Otis Block, corner Madison and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—LOT 25x125 front on Division and Laber-sts. The owner of said lot will remain in Chicago for 3 days only. Inquire at KNAUER BROS., No. 55 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $250 DOWN, OR WILL TAKE other good property as first payment, new eight room cottage and lot on West Indiana-st. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—40x165 FEET ON STATE-ST., NEAR Twelfth; very easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and Lasalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, with barn, lot 25x170 feet on Michigan-av., between Twenty-second and Twenty-third-sts.

A new cottage on Michigan-av., between Thirtieth and Thirty-first-sts., lot 30x100 feet.

Either or both of the above premises will be sold at a bargain, on terms to suit purchaser.

Lots on Coolidge and Sampson-sts., near Ashland-av., at a bargain on long time.

371 feet on Wabash-av., corner Fifty-fourth-st., cheap and on easy terms.

200 feet on Wabash-av., between Forty-third and Forty-fourth-sts., very cheap.

B. PHILPOT, 116 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FIRST-CLASS MARBLE front, No. 664 Michigan-av., near Eighteenth-st.

A first-class marble front house on Wabash-av., with east front, just south of Fourteenth-st.

The 3 story and basement marble front house, No. 932 Michigan-av., between Twelfth and Thirteenth-sts.

A two-story and basement marble front house, No. 377 Twenty-fifth-st., just east of South Park-av.

The first-class 3 story brick house, with 50 feet of ground, No. 667 Michigan-av.

A 3½ story and basement frame house, No. 365 Wabash-av., with 24 feet of ground.

A. J. AVERELL,
Real Estate Office, No. 334 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BROWN HOUSE, NEAR DEPOT, Hyde Park, $4,750, easy time; lot worth $2,000.
1,100 feet Park and boulevard residence property; will sell all or part, cheap.
160x125, choice corner, Van Buren and Robey-sts., cheap. LINGLE & DARLOW, 11 Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAINS—FIFTY LOTS on Oakley and Leavitt-sts. and Western-av.; must be sold within 10 days; price $450 and $500; only $100 cash required. Call and take 15 minutes' ride and see them. STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 138 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—40 ACRES ON the southwest corner of Sixty-fifth-st. and Cottage Grove-av., running south to Sixty-sixth-st. and west to South Park-av.; price, $100,000; $20,000 cash, $20,000 in 1873, and $20,000 in 1874. This is the cheapest property in the market to-day. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., Nos. 129 and 131 LaSalle-st., Boone's Block, in basement.

FOR SALE—BY JACOB WEIL & CO., NOS. 129 and 131 LaSalle-st., basement: Lots fronting on Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth-sts., between Wallace-st. and Stewart-av.; 1-5 cash, balance 1, 2, 3, and 4 years, with 6 per cent interest. We also have lots for sale from $350 to $750, fronting on A, B, C, D, and E sts., half block west of Halsted-st., between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-ninth-sts., with ¼ cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years, 5 per cent interest.

FOR SALE—ON LONG TIME, HANDSOME new 2-story brick basement houses and lots, from $3,500 to $7,000. Your own terms; or will rent. Finished in handsome timber shade. F. D. ORCUTT, corner Forty-fifth-st. and Evans-av., on block west of Cottage Grove dummy.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-third and Thirty-sixth-sts., and between State and Wallace. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles, warranted deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years at 6 per cent. ALBERT CRANE, 273 Wabash-av. No agency business.

FOR SALE—TWENTY ACRES ON FIFTY-fifth-st., between Egandale and Woodlawn-avs., at a bargain. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate office, 334 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—48 FEET ON LAKE-ST. JUST WEST of Wabash-av., $1,600 per foot. 48 feet on Dearborn-st., just north of Washington-st., $1,250 per foot. 40 feet on Washington-st., between State and Dearborn, $1,800 per foot. A. J. AVERELL, 334 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—160 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., 200 feet on Wabash-av. and 80 feet on State-st., between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh-sts., at a bargain. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 402 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGES FOR SALE ON 5 years' time, monthly payments. Interest 6 per cent.; water on premises, and convenient to cars, on Thirty-second-st., east of Wallace-st. Apply to FRED F. FISHER, 145 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—SOUTH CLARK-ST., 25x100 FEET, north of Van Buren-st., west front, for $1,000 per foot. MARSHALL & DICKINSON, Otis Block, Room 10.

FOR SALE—MONROE-ST.—I WILL SELL A desirable lot for $1,700; also a few on Wilcox-st. for $900; all near California-av.; title perfect. W. W. CALKINS, Room 1, 220 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, MARBLE FRONT house, Wabash-av., near Twenty-fifth-st., furnished or unfurnished, or will rent to party who will buy furniture—nearly new. S. DELAMATER, corner Clark and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, NEW house, 10 rooms, $600 cash, balance in monthly payments; Western-av., south of Harrison-st. 100 ft. corner Jefferson and DeKoven-sts., fine property for manufacturing. Inquire at 125 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE, EAST FRONT, near Thirty-second-st., at cost if taken this week. It is finely finished, and ready to occupy. This is the best bargain for the money in the city. Price, $8,000. Apply at once. BRIGHAM, WHITNEY & CO., 145 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET OF BUSINESS PROPERTY on Peoria, near Madison; to parties that will build, a small cash payment and balance on long time. Good location for any kind of retail business. By D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Dealers, 158 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—6 LOTS ON WILCOX-ST. AND 10N Adams-st., east of California-av., at $1,100 each; also, 3 lots on Campbell-av. at a bargain. Call on owner, 140 East Madison-st., Room 10.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW TWO-STORY AND basement brick dwellings, all modern improvements, 10 rooms each, on very easy terms. Inquire at 46 North May-st.

FOR SALE—NEW FRAME HOUSE, 11 ROOMS, modern improvements, with 20 years' ground lease, cheap. Inquire at 46 North May-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN IOWA LANDS—320 acres in Harrison County, near railroad station, very cheap. 640 acres in Plymouth County; will sell very cheap, or exchange for Chicago property. LINGLE & DARLOW, 11 Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL 160 ACRE FARMS within 40 miles of Chicago, cheap for cash, on time, or will exchange in part for Chicago property. BRIGHAM & WILLITS, 25 Otis Block, corner Madison and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—A FINE PRAIRIE FARM, IN good cultivation, with one-third the growing crop, 50 miles southwest from Chicago, near railroad, at $30 per acre. Will exchange for Chicago property. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A VERY DEsirable 80 acre farm, with good house and barn, situated half mile from town of Morris, Ill. P. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 373 Wabash-av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—CITY HOTEL PROPERTY, OR buildings adapted to the business. Address, with full particulars, D 52, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH AT A BARgain, a house and lot on the West Side; will pay from $3,000 to $5,000. L. B. MANTONGA, Clifton House.

WANTED—PARTIES HAVING COTTAGES and lots worth from $2,000 to $5,000 can find ready customers by leaving them for sale at our West Side office, as we are having a great demand for property at those prices. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Dealers, 158 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT FOR A HOME, in Hyde Park or vicinity. Address, giving location and terms, V 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—LOW PRICED ACRE PROPERTY, located in Cook County, small tract preferred. Send full description and price to TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A HOUSE ON LEASED LOT, EAST of State-st. and between Twelfth and Eighteenth. P. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 373 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO LEASE—FOR TEN YEARS OR more, a lot 50 or 75 feet front, on Stewart or good alley, for livery stable, between Jackson and Van Buren and west of LaSalle. Address WILBUR & PIKE, 1000 State-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A FIRST-CLASS HORSE AND BUGGY, COST $500, will be sold for $450. Address G 32, Tribune office.

CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES AT COST FOR 30 days; largest assortment in the city. Also, children's carriages with reversible bodies. Call at HEWARD'S Repository, 219 Michigan-av., opposite Tremont House.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE OUT—TWO STYLISH carriage horses, a sorrel and a gray, 15¾ hands high; 6 and 7 years old perfectly sound, without a blemish; gentle under all circumstances, single or double, and well used to the city; one first-class wagon, with pole and shafts (nearly new), one set the double harness (Dunscombe's make), one pair single, also halters, covers, etc. Will sell all at a sacrifice. Barn, No. 79 East Twentieth-st., between Michigan and Indiana-avs.

FOR SALE—SPAN OF BLACK HORSES WITH carriage and harness. Apply at Avenue House, corner Twenty-second and Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—4 VERY NICE SINGLE DRIVING horses and one pole team, at C. LOOMIS' rear of 119 Twenty-first-st.

FOR SALE—FINE TOP AND OPEN WAGONS, 3 light road wagons, express and business wagons, well made; two-seated top wagon for top buggy, finest Portland cutters, at HATHAWAY'S, No. 550 State-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR GOOD LOT, and will pay some cash difference, first-class carriage or hack. S. DELAMATER, corner Clark and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS YACHT-BOX TOP buggy, made at Brown's Novelty Carriage Works. Been used but very little, and is in first class running order. 259 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF MORGAN HORSES, 6 years old, and 1 big cart horse for $80, 5 years old, at 787 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR GOOD DRIVING HORSES and 1 pair large horses; will be sold cheap. Centre-av. Stables, 370 and 372 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—1 PAIR OF HORSES; harness and carriage complete. Inquire at 863 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—1 PHAETON BUGGY, 1 OPEN buggy, 2 light top buggies; cheap, if taken at once; owner going East; also, harness and horses. Apply to BENT & GOWARD, 190 East Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A TEAM OF HORSES, SUITABLE for an omnibus, car, or draught. Also, a buggy horse. 309 West Van Buren-st., before 7 o'clock a. m.

FOR SALE—4 HORSES AND 2 HACKS, AT NO. 110 North-av.

FOR SALE—LADY'S HORSE, VERY GENTLE, nice under saddle or in phaeton; child can ride or drive; 14 hands high. Price $75. Apply 218 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR OF STYLISH BLACK horses, with good carriage and harness, all in perfect order. Apply at 352 Michigan-av.

I HAVE FOR SALE SEVERAL GOOD, YOUNG horses, among them two or three well matched carriage teams; having no further use for them, I will sell so that parties wanting horses can afford to buy. O. P. BAKER, 498 West Randolph-st.

J. R. BROOKMAN, 190 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., corner of State, has on sale a large stock of new and second-hand open and top buggies; two and three spring business wagons, phaetons, farm and lumber wagons, with a few good light or heavy horses; single or double harness, etc. Repairs of buggies and carriages neatly and promptly done, at reasonable prices. Horses and buggies to let by the mile, hour, day, month, or year.

WANTED—TO BUY—A GOOD SECOND-HAND top buggy, box style. WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND TOP SPRING wagon in good condition. Call at 243 State-st.

WANTED—DOG-CART, NOT MUCH USED and in good condition. Please address, with lowest cash price, JAMES REED, Lock Box 329, Columbus, Ohio.

WANTED—AN A NO. 1 HORSE, SUITABLE for a light wagon or buggy, in exchange for a $300 due bill on a first-class piano house in this city. Apply at 286 South Clark-st., picture store.

FINANCIAL.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 156 TWENTY-second-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 1. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, etc. Established 1854.

LOANS MADE AND NEGOTIATED ON FIRST-class real estate and good collaterals. LINGLE & DARLOW, 11 Otis Block, corner LaSalle and Madison.

LOANS MADE BY W. OTTAWAY, 75 DEARborn-st. on houses, diamonds, and other good securities. Small sums 1 to 12 months on real estate; short date mortgage paper bought.

LOANS ON MORTGAGE NOTES, HOUSES ON leased lots, furniture, &c. L. B. CARSWELL, Room 25, Exchange Building, corner of Washington and Clark-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN LARGE OR SMALL sums to suit, on real estate security. E. C. COLE & CO., 135 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO BUY AND SELL SOME PULLman Palace Car stock. Apply to CHARLES L. BOYD, 326 Wabash-av.

WE HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL estate in sums of $5,000 and upward; smaller sums on improved Illinois farms. MCKINNON & MARSH, 135 Clark-st.

$5,000 WANTED—I WILL GIVE A GENtleman full board in a first-class hotel one year that will loan me the above for the time, and security him for double the amount. None but those who mean business need answer. Address Y 15 Tribune office, with full name and where an interview can be had.

$15,000 WANTED TO BUY $15,000 approved claims against Great Western Fire Insurance Company of Chicago. BARCLAY, VOORHIES & CO., 89 East Washington-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—3 STOVES (BASE BURNERS), ALmost new. Will be sold cheap. Call at 127 Loomis-st., fourth house from West Van Buren.

PARTIES HAVING HOUSEHOLD GOODS FOR sale can find a cash customer by addressing "Furniture," care Carrier No. 2.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HIGHWOOD, IN A BEAUTIFUL park, large shade trees, gravel walks and drives, excellent well water; commutation 12 cents ride; cottage to be finished in ten days; has front parlors, 3 bed-rooms, closets, pantry, kitchen, and all light kitchen in wing, bay window, Piazzas, and eligible residence, situated among places costing $4,000 to $10,000; price $1,500 cash; $500 monthly, $40 until paid; lots $2 to $15 a foot; money furnished to build to suit. I reside at Highwood, and am building up a town, and offer great inducements at the cheapest rate. I will refund if you tire of bargain. Are you not disgusted with paying rent? S. ASHLEY MABIE, 19 LaSalle-st., in office Washington Life Insurance Co., 10:30 to 12:30 p. m.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—I WILL OFFER FOR one week the following named property and lots at prices which are 25 per cent lower than auction prices and I presume 50 per cent lower than it can be purchased for one year hence. I will sell 5 acres of beautiful grove lake-shore property 4 blocks north of the University for $5,000 cash; worth $10,000. I will sell 50 lots within 5 blocks of the Evanston (New North Evanston) Depot for $200 per lot, and 50 lots within 7 blocks of North Evanston Depot and adjoining John Culver's Addition to North Evanston for $130 per lot; terms $10 cash, balance in six months this payments. Come direct to my office, near the depot at Evanston, 2 houses for sale cheap. C. E. BROWNE.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD LOTS NEAR DEpot, and school. Gravelled streets; sidewalks down. J. MATTESON, or E. L. CANFIELD, 189 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—SEVERAL new Gothic cottages, now completed, and cheap property. It is cheap, and sold on favorable terms. Our plan of sale enables all to own a home. HULBURT & CO., 96 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON, WITH OR without furniture, my house on University place, with grounds to suit purchaser, either 60 or 120 feet front by 250 feet deep; the grounds, house, and stable are in perfect order. This property is advantageously and beautifully located, and is specially desirable to any one wishing a home. Apply on the premises mornings or evenings, or to H. M. KIDDER, 102 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGES, FIRST-CLASS FINish, water running in each one same as in Grant, at Englewood. Easy terms. TILLOTSON BROS., Michigan-av., cor. Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—EVANSTON—HOUSE of 8 rooms, just completed, well located; price $4,000. CHASE & ADAMS, 21 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—FINE RIDGE AND grove lots near South Evanston Depot on favorable terms. CHAS. ADAMS, 21 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF HOUSES AND lots located near Hyde Park Depot and Hotel, ranging from $7,000 to $12,000. Also, desirable lots in that vicinity. SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 230 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT WILMETTE, NEAR EVANSTON, two 2-story medium sized dwellings, with 100 ft. front, 250 ft. deep; a bargain at the price asked and will be sold on easy terms. Apply to LEAF & PAUL, Room 17, Central Union Block, corner Market and Madison-sts., and Evanston.

FOR SALE—NORWOOD—TWO NEW STYLISH Gothic villas, fronting Wentworth-av., and Normal Park, close to station, $4,300 and $4,800; small cash; monthly payments. STORRS & WARE, 323 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FINE PIECE OF GROUND, 125 feet, fronting east on Halsted-st., near Marine Hospital. Dummy runs within one block. Three lots near Western-av. and Twenty-second-st. Both cheap, if sold soon. WILLARD N. BRUNER, 381 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—40 acres in 5 and 10 acre blocks, fronting the proposed Eighty-seventh-st. boulevard, and less than 3 blocks from the new depot. It is on the highest part of the Vincennes ridge, 15 feet higher than the city. Streets all graded. Suitable for immediate subdivision. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 221 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—BY M. V. HOTCHKISS & CO., 67 and 89 Clark-st., house and lot at Maywood, cheap.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS IN HYDE PARK, near depot and Great South Park, for $600 each; in monthly payments of $10; also choice residence lots on Thirty-eighth-st. for $650 each. A. S. MCCLEARY, 479 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—5-ACRE BLOCK, ALREADY SUBdivided into lots, streets graded, &c., situated west of Humboldt Park, near station on Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. Offered cheap. Terms easy. P. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A 7-ACRE PIECE AT SOUTH Englewood, near Halsted-st.; cheap. J. A. BROUSE, 400 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A VERY CHOICE 61 ACRE block on northeast corner of Seventy-ninth st. and Ashland-av. Seventy-ninth st. is gravelled past the land, and this tract is four miles nearer the city than Washington Heights. Price $600 an acre. Apply to JOHN S. MAITOCKS, 323 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—COTTAGE HOUSE OF 4 ROOMS AT Englewood. Apply to TILLOTSON BROS., Michigan-av., cor. Jackson-st.

TO RENT—THE ST. JAMES HOTEL, A splendid new brick house in Carrollton, Illinois, to rent or lease on the most favorable terms. Address A. WITAPHERE, Carrollton, Ill.

TO RENT—THREE BEAUTIFUL MILWAUkee brick houses, now being finished with all the modern improvements, on North State-st., just north of Chicago-av.; will be ready for occupancy on the 20th inst. Apply to E. ANTHONY, No. 17 Bryan Block, or Rice's Block.

TO RENT—A FINE SIX ROOM COTTAGE, and furniture for sale. Call on premises, 320 South Wood-st., near Van Buren.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING, No. 1258 Michigan-av., 7 rooms, near Thirty-sixth-st. E. O. STONE, 132 Madison-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—NEW 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick houses, 134 and 142 Vincennes-av., 10 rooms, with modern improvements. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and House Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—THREE NEW 2-STORY AND BASEment brick houses, on North Wells-st., opposite Lincoln Park; 9 rooms each; possession at once. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and House Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—COTTAGE HOUSE, NO. 590 Washington-av., between Paulina and Wood-sts., 5 rooms; rent $25 per month. Apply to F. E. LITTLE, 112 North Canal-st., or 10 Aberdeen-st.

TO RENT—FROM OCT. 1, HOUSE 778 Wabash-av., 7 rooms, and barn, for $75 a month; or part of the same.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE—THREE-story and basement brick house of 14 rooms, brick stable; all modern conveniences, heated by steam; furnished complete; possession Oct. 1, '72; price, $225 per month, on Park Row near Twelfth-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, southeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE STORE, AND the finest dwelling house on the avenue, together or separate. No. 646 Wabash-av. Rent low. Apply to GILES, BROTHER & CO., on the premises.

TO RENT—A HOUSE ON CHARLES PLACE, South Side, suitable for a boarding-house; will accommodate from 12 to 20 boarders. Inquire at 13 Charles place. Terms low.

TO RENT—FROM 1ST OF OCTOBER, A COTtage of 5 rooms, nicely furnished. Apply in the basement, 69 East Hinsdale-st., between Rush and Pine.

TO RENT—1 MILE SOUTH OF HYDE PARK, near depot, Woodlawn Station, a good 14-roomed house, barn and carriage house; cheap rent to good parties. Address G., Phoenix Printing Co., 51 Canal.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, ON TWENTY-SIXTH-st., 2 blocks east of State-st.; 4 rooms; $20 per month. Address, with reference, J. J. H., Box 344.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, on Twenty-fifth-st., 12 rooms, modern improvements, good order. Also, 180 same street, unfurnished.

TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED, TWO-STORY basement house, first-class modern improvements, 14 rooms, pleasantly situated, Cottage Grove-av., near Douglas place. $150 per month. Address V 61, Tribune Branch office.

TO RENT—11-ROOM DWELLING ON GREEN and Washington. Possession to-day. BOYD & CARTER, 137 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—A BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED house on Park Row; house perfect in its arrangement; has 11 rooms, and heated by steam; will rent to a private family only. Inquire of ANDREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9, Bryan Block.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 20 LANGLEY-ST. 11 rooms, water, gas, furnace and barn. Inquire at 35 J. E. CASSIDY.

TO RENT—TO A MAN AND WIFE, PART OF a furnished house. Man, wife, and child will take meals for rent. 231 Walnut-st.

TO RENT—ON WABASH-AV.—A FIRST-CLASS large brick house, suitable for a boarding-house or club. Inquire of J. H. ROSS, 473 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—THE THIRD FLOOR OF NOS. 28, 30, and 32 South Canal-st., 80x100, with front entrance and good light. Apply to J. F. RATHBONE & CO., 28 and 40 Lake-st.

TO RENT—WITH STEAM POWER, THIRD and fourth floors of store 248 and 250 East Lake-st. Apply to J. J. WALWORTH, on the premises.

TO RENT—TWO STORES ON STATE-ST. near Twenty-sixth; excellent location and reasonable rent. PACKHAM & BROWN, 476 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FINE LARGE STORES FITTED with conveniences for wholesale trade now ready for occupancy on Monroe-st., near Fifth-av. F. NOURSE & CO., 783 Madison-st., Room 9.

TO RENT—ON MONROE-ST., NEAR J. V. FARwell & Co., the first story and basement of an iron and stone front building 45x182; steam elevator, heating, &c.; wide alley in rear; suitable for jobbing purposes. Also, 2 story brick factory 40x80, with 2 story brick basement, on Arcade court, between Franklin-st. and Fifth-av. Apply to BENT & GOWARD, 190 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS STORE AND COTtage, corner Elston Road and Paulina-st., near city limits depot Northwestern Railroad. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—STORES AND TENEMENTS Wentworth-av., $8 $15, $19 monthly. Carpenters, painters wanted. 400 Wentworth-av., 6 to 7 a. m.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, suitable for a milliner or dressmaking establishment. This room is connected with a hair store. Rent, $25. Call at 326 West Madison-st., up-stairs. Also, a furnished sleeping room.

TO RENT—GOOD LIGHT ROOMS, BEST IN the city, and power for light manufacturing purposes. Rent reasonable. Address P. O. Box 297, Chicago, Ill.

TO RENT—PACKING HOUSE COMPLETE, capacity 700 to 800 hogs per day. Apply to 338 Archer-av.

TO RENT—STORE—$25.00—AND BASEMENT, 146 North Market-st. Inquire at 144 Market, or G. P. HAY, 59 Rucker-st.

TO RENT—PART OF COTTAGE ON SOUTH Side, near Twenty-fifth-st. convenient to street cars. Rent reasonable. JOHN M. WAITE, 40 Hubbard court.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT POWER, one half of basement No. 28 South Canal-st., with power, floor 80 x 100, well lighted, suitable for storage or for manufacturing business or storage. Inquire of KAESTNER BROS., 32 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—A NICE, LARGE UNFURNISHED room in a very desirable location, near Union Park, to two gentlemen, with use of gas, bath room, &c. Terms very reasonable. Address B 63, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TO NO. 1 PARTIES; PROMPT pay, man and wife only, 4 first-class rooms; also, 2 nice back rooms, $12. Apply at 217 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED good, airy rooms, at 123 and 124 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS IN QUIET private dwelling, with best attention, at 514 Wabash-av.; unexceptionable reference required.

TO RENT—$25.00—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED large front room, in brick building, 150 West Madison-st., near Halsted, up stairs. Gas and cars.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS BY the day or month; a good hotel table attached. Inquire 279 Twenty-first-st. of S. C. PARKS.

TO RENT—PLEASANT SLEEPING ROOM ON Wabash-av., north of Twentieth-st.; private family; modern improvements. B 40, Tribune Branch office.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND closet, furnished, in private family of two, 2 blocks from Sherman House, 143 South Clinton-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—4 OR 6 ROOMS, IN A PLEASANT locality, 2 blocks from street cars; new house, just finished. Apply at 307 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—LOWER PART OF A VERY PLEASant house, partly furnished, in exchange for board of a lady and boy of 5 years. Apply at 153 Western-av.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF 2 FRONT ROOMS, UNfurnished, with or without board, in private family, near Hoyne-st. and Madison-st. cars. Inquire at 743 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS NEAR CORNER OF WEStern-av. and Jackson, $20. E. B. PEASE, 79 West Madison-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDroom, with or without board, in a private family, no other boarders, to two gentlemen or gentleman and wife; 179 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE WELL-FURNISHED room, with closet, for lady and gentleman or two gentlemen, at reasonable rates, with or without board, at 334 West Van Buren-st. Reference required.

TO RENT—ROOMS FURNISHED OR UNFURnished with or without board at 345 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOM IN BRICK HOUSE, 282 Fifth-av., second door from Van Buren-st., for office or sleeping.

TO RENT—$30 PER MONTH—LOWER PART of cottage, 984 Burnside-st. 6 rooms, pantry, closets, etc., block from cars.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A FIRST-CLASS tenant, a furnished or unfurnished residence in the South Division east of State-st. south of Thirtieth-st.; must contain 10 rooms, all the modern improvements. Will pay, unfurnished, $2,000 per year; furnished, $3,000. Possession to be given by Oct. 1. Apply at once to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and House Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE. Rent to be taken in board, with privilege of taking a few genteel boarders. Best of references given and required. Address or apply to MRS. O. C., 111 Jefferson-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A PROMPT PAYing tenant, three or four rooms suitable for housekeeping, in a central location. Terms must be reasonable. Address G. M. FURNESS, 47 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 ROOMS FOR housekeeping for gentleman and wife; location east of Aberdeen, between Jackson and Randolph-sts.; will take possession at once. Address F 23, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—IMMEDIATELY, FURnished house, 7 to 10 rooms, to responsible parties; west to Union Park and south to Twenty-second-st. Call or address for particulars, WILLIAMS, 156 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY THE UNDERSIGNed, on Wabash or Michigan-avs., between Fourteenth and Twenty-second-sts., one or two rooms unfurnished without board. H. S. EVERHART, WM. OLCOTT, 473 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GENTLEMAN ENgaged during the day and evening desires to rent a well furnished, heated sleeping room with home comforts, in a private family, within ten minutes walk of corner Washington and Halsted-sts. References exchanged. Address EDWARDS, care of Clifton House.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 ROOMS FOR small, neat family. Address M, 377 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—PART OF HOUSE, 4 OR 5 rooms, for housekeeping, west of Union Park near Madison-st. cars. Address, with terms and location, INSURANCE, care Carrier No. 6.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY AN A NO. 1 TENant, a cottage, 5 or 7 rooms, West Division. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and House Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GOOD TENANT, two-story frame or brick house, 8 to 11 rooms, South Division, north of Thirty-first-st. Apply at once to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and House Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 3 ROOMS, SUITable for housekeeping, in good locality. Good references given. Address H. H. W., 62 South Water-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SINGLE GENTLEman wishes a good room for the winter with or without board. Address O 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM 20 TO 30 ROOMS in the burnt district south of Randolph and east of Fifth-av. for small hotel or boarding-house. Address F 96, Tribune Branch office.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF JOHN MCDOUgal, a carpenter, by MURDOCK A. MCDOUGAL, at Eagle House 39 South Canal-st.

PERSONAL—WANTED—THE NAME AND ADdress of author of book named Satan in Society. T 81, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—DOLLY, CALL AT THE SAME place that we last Friday afternoon; you will hear something to your advantage.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HOSIERY SALESMAN. PIERCE & SILVEY, 346 State-st.

WANTED—BILL CLERK—A YOUNG MAN expert at figures and a good collector. Address C 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CROCKERY CLERK, 321 West Twelfth-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GERMAN OR BOhemian dry goods salesman and trimmer. Apply, with references, at 239 West Twelfth-st., near Halsted-st.

Trades.

WANTED—THE NEW YORK DIAMOND COMpany, No. 13 East Fifteenth-st., New York, wants to engage an additional number of Diamond Polishers. Competent hands are guaranteed steady employment and can earn very liberal wages. Apply as above.

WANTED—ONE GOOD PIE BAKER—ONE who can take charge of a pie shop—and one good cake baker and ornamenter. To good workmen, good wages and steady work. None others need apply. Send name and address to S 32, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS UPHOLSTERER. For particulars, address for one week, MARSH & DUNBAR, Kalamazoo, Mich.

WANTED—TWO GOOD BOOT AND SHOEMAKERS at 778 Centre-av., near Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO LEARN THE cracker trade; one who has worked at the trade some preferred. Apply to BERNARD & FLOOD, 80 Division-st.

WANTED—A GOOD CYLINDER-PRESS FEEDer at 47 and 49 South Jefferson-st., up stairs. Call early, between 7 and 8 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD CROCKERY PACKER. None but experienced need apply. Apply at 11 River-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—3 GOOD TINners and furnace men at STRAWN, POWELL & BROWN'S, 90 to 98 Erie-st.

WANTED—CARPENTERS TO GO TO THE country. Apply to W. W. CLEMENT, at rear of Reed's building, Washington-st., second house west of La Salle-st.

WANTED—TWO MEN TO RUN SCROLL SAW and turning lathe. Apply at SWAN & CLARK'S Furniture Factory, Robey-st., near Blue Island-av.

WANTED—WATCHMAKER TO GO INTO the country; must be a good workman and temperate, and give good reference. Such a one can have a steady place and good wages; a man of family preferred. S. B. MONROE, Danville, Ill.

WANTED—FOUR TAILORS TO WORK ON custom work; 1 bushelman; 2 girls to work on fine coats. 399 South State-st.

WANTED—5 TAILORS AT 363 STATE-ST. AND 2 at 85 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD TINNER. APPLY TO T. H. MANNING & CO., 616 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A PRESSMAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands a Adams' Press and others. Apply or address CHAS. KNIGHT, St. Louis Type Foundry, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—SHOEMAKER, FOR REPAIRING, at 738 West Madison-st. None but first class workmen need apply.

WANTED—A GOOD LOAF BREAD AND cake baker. Good wages and steady employment for the right kind of a man. Apply at 137 North Wells-st.

WANTED—SIX MACHINISTS, ACCUSTOMED to housework, to put up outside work. Apply to Chicago Water and Gas Pipe Company, 39 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TWO CABINET-MAKERS AND A boy that has worked in a shop. J. E. ALDRICH, north side of Washington-st., between Jefferson and Desplaines.

WANTED—PRINTERS—TWO GOOD COMPOSitors, at HOWARD, WHITE & CROWELL'S, corner Market and Washington-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD PANTALOON-MAKER AT 81 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A GOOD TINNER TO SUPERINtend the manufacture of tinware; liberal salary. Address Post Office Box 297.

WANTED—A BARBER FOR STEADY WORK; also one for Saturday and Sunday, at 3 Archer-av.

WANTED—GORDON PRESS-FEEDERS, AT HINDER & JENKINS' steam printing office, 474 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN STRIPPER boy at LARSON'S cigar store, 195 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—TEN GOOD plasterers; steady men can find constant employment; come prepared to go to work. Apply at 702 West Indiana-st.

WANTED—25 CARPENTERS TO TRIM AT once. Apply at MASON'S Building on Washington, between Clark and Dearborn.

WANTED—TWO GOOD TINNERS AT 335 West Madison-st.

WANTED—LATHERS. APPLY, FOR TWO days, at 281 North Clark-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A STEADY MAN, WHO CAN COME well recommended, to drive horse. Apply early this morning. J. B. SULLIVAN & BRO., 266 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A TEAMSTER. INQUIRE AT RAY & WHITNEY'S, west end Twelfth-st. bridge.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO DRIVE A CARriage in a livery stable. No. 11 North Clinton-st.

WANTED—A DRIVER, IN REAR 279 WEST Madison-st.

WANTED—A STEADY YOUNG MAN 18 TO 20 years of age to take care of horses and do chore work about house. Call with references at 442 West Van Buren-st., between 6 and 7 p. m.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—3,000 MEN TO WORK ON THE KEMPE Levee, Parish of Tensas, State of Louisiana, 50 miles below Vicksburg, Miss. The works have been commenced, and will last during the winter and spring. The highest wages will be paid monthly. Apply on the works to John S. Reid, P. J. Keary, P. Tyrrell, Daniel Burns, R. McNamara, Raggett & Hughes, and T. Byrne. P. J. KENNEDY & CO., Contractors, office 226 Gravier-st., New Orleans, La.

WANTED—1,000 LABORERS ON CAIRO AND Fulton Railroad, of Arkansas. Work for one year; $2 per day; good climate; work free transportation from St. Louis to work, furnished by WM. HUGHES, 1226 Broadway, St. Louis. MANDEVILLE & ALLEN, Little Rock, Ark.

WANTED—2,000 MEN TO LEAVE TO-NIGHT for N. W. Railroad; wages from $2.25 to $2.50; entirely free fare and fees; also 10 sawmill hands; wages $35 per month and board; leave by steamboat; 1,000 men for the South; cheap tickets for South. Apply at the Chicago Employment Bureau, 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED—50 GOOD MEN FOR SPARTA TUNnel; work lasts all winter; $2 per day; 500 for railroads; 50 sawmill hands; $35 and $40 per month and board; 10 farm hands; 50 for city work; 1,000 for railroad and levee work south; cheap tickets to the work. ANGELL & COAKES, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—GOOD MEN TO HANDLE THE best sewing-machine in the city; liberal terms to good men. Call on A. STONE, 169 State-st., 8 to 10 a. m., 1 to 2 p. m.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 16 OR 18 YEARS old, to work in a grocery store. Good reference required. Apply at 243 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A WHITE OR COLORED WAITER who understands his business, and who is willing to do general housework. References required. 445 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TWO WAITERS. APPLY AT THE Clara House, 381 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A GOOD CANVASSER FOR METallic and engraved wood signs. Inquire immediately, at 18 West Randolph-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PORTER. WANTed at the Aberdeen House, 28 and 30 Aberdeen-st.

WANTED—LABORERS—AT H. RICE'S LIME Works, on West Indiana-st.; wages, $2 per day, and steady work for the winter.

WANTED—I WANT A MAN THAT UNderstands farm work and woman to do housework. Apply to J. SULLIVAN, corner Michigan-av. and Twenty-third-st., new building.

WANTED—FEW GOOD MEN TO HELP MOVE our stock; hardware men preferred. BRINTNALL, TERRY & BALDEN, 57 West Lake-st.

WANTED—BELL BOYS AT MAULTON House, Market and Kinzie-sts.

WANTED—50 MEN AND BOYS TO WORK IN brick yard. United States Brick Machine Company, 118 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—MEN INTENDING TO TAKE UP homesteads, should investigate the Army and Navy Colony. It offers inducements far superior to any other. Apply, or send for pamphlet, to H. B. STEVENS, Secretary, 26 Nevada Block, or 127 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE CARE of horses and deliver orders. Apply early at 297 Thirty-first-st., market of SUTHERLAND BROS.

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS DAY—25 SAWmill hands, 50 railroad laborers, 50 for city; highest wages paid; free fare. 23 West Washington-st.

WANTED—THIS MORNING, EARLY, 10 SMART laborers; steady job and good wages. Apply to Chicago Roofing Co., 193 South LaSalle-st.

WANTED—THIS DAY—1,000 RAILROAD LAborers for Michigan and Wisconsin; wages $2 to $2.25; board, $4; free fare for all; a steady winter's work given. We also want 75 sawmill hands to leave to-day; wages $23 and $25 per month and board; 15 for city work at $2.75 per day; 3 foremen who understand bridge work, &c. Cheap tickets sold to laborers going South. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st., or 50 West Randolph.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYment to call on JONES & CO., 169 West Madison-st. Business legitimate; pays better than wages.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN FOR STORE, MEN to take orders, farm hands, quarry men, 500 good laborers to go south; men for Government work, sawmills, and Northern Pacific Railroad, at 216 East Washington-st., Room 28.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN FOR CITY and country, for two articles in universal demand, paying $20 to $40 per week, on $5 to $10 capital. Call soon at Room 17, No. 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A FEW RESPONSIBLE SOLICItors to exhibit and sell a new and attractive article in this city; commissions liberal. EVERHARDT & CO., 473 Wabash-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY: 300 MEN AND 100 teams to work on the Chicago & Pacific Railroad. Wages for men, $2.00 per day; for teams, $4.00. HIGGINS BROS., Contractors. Headquarters at Elmhurst, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 14 miles west of Chicago.

WANTED—25 SHOVELLERS FOR THE CITY, wages $2.25 per day; also choppers, saw-mill, brick yard and farm hands, at 38 West Madison-st. E. F. SHAW, Agent.

MACHINERY.

A NEW ENGINE, PORTABLE 1 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw mills, Ferguson's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, &c. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines, circular saw mills, boilers, shingle machines and saws. Western Branch office, 26 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

FOR SALE—A 4-HORSE-POWER ENGINE IN good order. Apply No. 70 Archer-av.

FOR SALE—TWO BOILERS, 30X16IN, WITH two flues, each with all the necessary fixtures complete. 124 South Clark-st., Room 12.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY FOR SALE; One stationary engine, nearly new, 10 inch cylinder, 24 inch stroke; 1 main shaft, fly wheel, and 1 band wheel; 2 feet 6 inches diameter, 12 inch face, with pulleys, hangers, pipes, and everything complete, to be sold cheap. Also one Daniels' planer and one Woodworth surfacer. Address Springfield Manufacturing Co., L. H. CONVERSE, Supt., Springfield, Ill.

THOSE IN WANT OF WOOD WORKING MAchinery will be pleased to learn that we now keep in stock the well-known Witherby, Rugg & Richardson's Planers, and Matchers, &c., and have full control for the sale of these machines in the city and the West generally. Being the only machines of the kind that will at all compare for durability, simplicity of construction, and smoothness of work, with the premium machines built by the Rochester Machinery Manufacturing Company, in whose store a full stock of machinery, also a stock of all kinds is constantly kept on hand, including all sizes of engines and boilers, staves, shingle, and heading machinery, &c., at Rochester Machinery Manufacturing Company. H. S. WORMER, Treasurer, 37 and 39 South Canal-st., Chicago.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

FOR SALE—A QUANTITY OF SECOND-HAND type (brevier and nonpareil) in good condition; also, some new brass dashes, rules, and other printing materials. Will be sold low if taken at once. Address T 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN, SWEDISH, OR Danish girl to do general housework; good wages given. Apply at 1073 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN girl to do general housework, at 1 [illegible] Indiana-av., between Twelfth and Thirteenth-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD NURSE-GIRL. 1 [illegible] West Adams-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family; must be a good cook, washer and ironer. [illegible] northwest corner Webster-av. and Orchard-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, at No. 11 Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family, 46 Union Park Place.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE HOUSEwork for two ladies in Evanston; German, Swedish, or Norwegian preferred; a middle-aged woman will find a good home. Call at No. 16 Bishop Court, near Union Park, as soon as possible.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR SECond work. Apply at 41 South May-st., between Washington and Madison-sts.

WANTED—KITCHEN GIRL IN SMALL FAMIly; good wages. Apply at 453 South Park-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in small family; German or American preferred. Apply at 367 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—COOKS AND SECOND GIRLS; also laundresses, at Mrs. WHITTAKER'S office, 245 North Clark-st.

WANTED—FORTY GIRLS FOR PRIVATE families at the Great Western Business Exchange, 141 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND GIRL, GERMAN or Norwegian preferred. Call at 58 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—1,000 GIRLS FOR GENERAL house work, special attention paid to hotels, laundries, and restaurants. Scandinavian, Irish, German girls and girls from the country wanted. Star Employment office, 126 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Apply 631 State-st., dry goods store.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND AND NURSE girl, trusty and faithful, at 487 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GERMAN GIRL IN PRIVATE family for cooking, washing, and ironing; wages, $4. 503 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND kitchen girl; none other need apply; good wages and good home. 70 South Park-av.

WANTED—A GOOD, STRONG, FIRST-CLASS second girl; come ready to work; first-class wages; good place. 139 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN WHO UNDERSTANDS all kinds of cooking, and to wash and iron. Apply to [illegible], this day, from 9 to 12 a. m. or from 2 to 5 p. m.

WANTED—A GIRL 14 YEARS OLD TO TAKE care of a little girl and assist in light work. Call at 122 South Hoyne-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Inquire at 451 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK. NONE other need apply. Permanent situation. 372 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL 16 OR 17 YEARS old, at northeast corner Paulina and Tyler-sts.

WANTED—AN ELDERLY LADY TO TAKE care of two children and oversee the house. A good home for a good woman, at 326 West Madison-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR TWO weeks to do general housework; to a good girl liberal pay will be given. Call at 12 Centre-av.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, COOK AND SECOND girl. 754 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AT 733 WABASH-AV., GOOD COOK, colored woman preferred; must understand ironing also. Call immediately. Good wages paid.

WANTED—A GOOD NURSE GIRL ABOUT 15 years old, at No. 63 Vernon-av., near Cottage Grove.

WANTED—GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONer, at 878 Prairie-av. To a competent girl, good wages.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, TO COOK, WASH and iron. Apply at 1260 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A COOK WHO UNDERSTANDS her business; a Swede or Norwegian preferred. 1294 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; the right kind will be treated as one of the family. Apply at 640 Butterfield-st., near Thirty-second.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR LIGHT SECOND work, and care of child 2 years old; wages, $4. Apply, with city reference, corner Ellis-av. and Douglas place.

WANTED—GOOD COOK IN PRIVATE BOARDing-house; Dane or Swede preferred; assist washing and ironing; also, second girl. [illegible] Michigan-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—DRESSMAKERS—FIFTY FIRST-class dressmakers immediately at FIELD, LEITER & CO.'S, State and Twentieth-sts.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—AT NO. 30 EAST Erie-st., a middle-aged woman to keep house for a family of two. Inquire in rear of saloon.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LADY CANVASSERS TO OBTAIN subscribers for the "Gleaner," the finest monthly illustrated paper published; only $1 per year. Send ten cents for a specimen number. For terms and particulars, address or apply to The Gleaner, Room 23, Central Block, Chicago.

WANTED—A LADY OF GOOD ADDRESS, who has had business experience, to engage with advertiser at fair salary. Address U 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—2 GOOD WEAVERS AND CURLers and 2 good hairdressers; also, 4 apprentice girls, at 326 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE MILLINERY house, two boys to learn the business, who live with their parents. Address H, care Carrier No. 4.

WANTED—LADIES HAVING A FEW LEISure hours daily can clear $10 to $20 a week by selling to hospital, in city and country. Apply early and secure a rare chance. MERRILL, 25 West Lake-st., Room 17.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

11 AND 13 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—NEW AND nicely furnished rooms, with first class board, for single gentlemen.

17 ST. JOHN'S PLACE, NEAR UNION PARK. Large front parlor for gent and wife; references required.

25 SOUTH CANAL-ST.—COMFORTABLE lodging for 25 gents; also rooms and board, close up to business; 150 beds, 15c to 50c; $1.50 per week.

38 AND 40 WEST MADISON-ST.—SINGLE rooms with board, $5.50 and $6 per week.

48 NORTH MAY-ST.—2 NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with board. House and furniture new. Convenient to cars. Plain table, low price, advance pay. Possession immediately.

121 WALNUT-ST.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, nice front room, and square alcove room, with gas; handy to cars, good locality, private family, suitable for gentlemen and wives or single gents.

154 WEST JACKSON-ST.—TO RENT, A suite of unfurnished rooms, for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, with or without board.

172 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ONE LARGE pleasant room, with board, suitable for 2 or 3 gentlemen.

176 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A LARGE front room, furnished, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

375 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FIRST-CLASS accommodations and first class board for 2 or 3 single gents. Gas hot and cold water, bath, and all modern improvements.

385 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—1 LARGE front room, with board, for man and wife or two single gentlemen.

429 WEST MONROE-ST.—A SUITE OF rooms, or two single rooms and front parlor with first-class board. Terms moderate.

436 WEST MADISON-ST.—PLEASANT front room, with board.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR UNION PARK —One large unfurnished room with board. Location desirable; house modern; table No. 1.

HALSTED-ST., SOUTH OF VAN BUREN-ST.—To rent, with board, splendid large rooms. Address A 34, Tribune office.

South Side.

18 ELDRIDGE-COURT—A SUITE OF ROOMS for gentleman and wife; also one unfurnished front room.

122 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., JUNCTION OF Calumet—Two large rooms handsomely furnished, with board; house first-class; location pleasant and convenient.

497 WABASH-AV.—A FEW DAY BOARDers with city references can be accommodated.

499 BURNSIDE-ST. (DEARBORN) NEAR Twenty-ninth—Large suite of rooms, with board, for married couple, at very low prices. Everything first class.

540 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, with good board, suitable for two gentlemen.

548 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE UNFURNISHed room to rent, with board. References exchanged.

594 WABASH-AV.—SUITE OF FRONT rooms unfurnished with board. Also good barn to rent.

609 WABASH-AV.—DESIRABLE FURNISHed room with first-class table; day boarders accommodated; references exchanged.

665 WABASH-AV.—TWO PLEASANT FRONT rooms to let with board.

694 WABASH-AV.—A FURNISHED FRONT room with board; references required.

1057 INDIANA-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS and first-class board for from $4 to $9 per week.

1230 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms to rent, with board, for single gentlemen or gentleman and wife.

DEARBORN-ST., NEAR TWENTY-SEVENTH—a gentleman and wife can obtain handsomely furnished rooms with board in a private family (no other boarders). A pleasant home to the right parties. Address F 44, Tribune Branch office.

NEVADA HOTEL, 177 EAST TWENTY-FIRST-st.; fine large rooms, handsomely furnished, with first-class board at moderate rates.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND child, South Side, for the winter. Address, giving location and price, U 35, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE IN A private family, between Sixteenth and Twenty-fourth-sts., east of Wabash-av. Address B 56, Tribune office.

BOARD—PLEASANT ROOM, WITH BOARD, by two gentlemen who cannot be home at noon. Room must have closet and privileges of bath-room. Fair price will be paid for good accommodations. Address U 13, Tribune office, till Oct. 1.

BOARD—WITH UNFURNISHED ROOMS, for gentleman and wife; central location; private family preferred. State particulars, with lowest terms, immediately. Mrs. WILLIAMS, 102 Ellis-av.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY A LADY, PERMAnently for the winter, in the South Division, Michigan or Wabash-avs., between Twelfth and Eighteenth-sts. preferred; references exchanged. Address T 98, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND CHILD (one year old), near Union Park; would furnish rooms. Address, stating price, &c., L 51, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR GOOD CITY or suburban property, choice nursery stock in one of the best nurseries in Illinois. COFFMAN & ANDREWS, 15 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—A SAFE, S. H. HARRIS PATENT. Inquire 74 North LaSalle-st., corner Illinois-st.

FOR SALE—A FULL AND COMPLETE SET of saloon fixtures, comprising counter, ice box, mirror, etc., at 65 South Carpenter-st. E. T. GRIFFITH.

FOR SALE—A GOOD COUNTER AT PRINCE'S Hotel, corner Madison and Canal-sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT bookkeeper (German) [illegible] satisfactory references; salary moderate. Address [illegible], Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR correspondent and outside man in a grain commission house, or as collector or correspondent for any respectable firm or business. Willing to work at anything. Salary moderate. Reference No. 1. Address W 67, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOK-KEEPER. Have had four years' experience with one of the largest lumber manufacturing firms in the city; extensive country acquaintance, good references. Address S 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD LAW clerk; is acquainted with conveyancy; moderate compensation. Address [illegible], Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK IN LAW office by a good penman aged 24. Address [illegible], Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT bookkeeper in any branch of trade. Have had experience in lumber and commission business. References given. Address S 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DANE OF OVER 2 years experience in the grocery, wine, and liquor business; good references. Address R 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS druggist and salesman; best city references. [illegible], Tribune Branch office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS practical and theoretical florist and gardener, from Europe, with the best reference. Address 389 South Morgan-st., city.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGINEER competent to take charge of any kind of machinery. Address W. H., 70 North Peoria-st., for one week.

SITUATION WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, BY a No. 1 carriage painter; good references and steady habits. Address, for 10 days, J. H. C., Box 130, Aurora, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL gardener and florist, first-class private place preferred; highest testimonials given. Address J. T. DUQUETT, Albion, N. Y.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH CIVIL ENGINEER, either in office or field. Address [illegible], Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TEAMSTER. ADdress J. A. BERTHOLF, 752 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DRIVE A GOOD private carriage by a first class driver and groom (Swiss), sober and industrious. E. BUNGGER, No. 277 North Clark-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARried man, in an established grain business, with a view of bringing capital and taking an interest in the same. Address R. SATTERTHWAIT, care Field, Leiter & Co., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN; is a good accountant and penman. Address O [illegible], Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTAble young man in bread and confectionary bakery. Address T 12, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN COMpetent to take the entire charge of the office business in a large commercial house; well posted on Western trade; A 1 accountant; best of references. Address L 16, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK or to help in the kitchen. Apply 294 Maxwell-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl, to do general housework in a small respectable family. Apply at 154 Noble-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS dining-room girl, in a respectable private boarding house or chamber-work. Call at 40 West Polk-st., corner of Aberdeen-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL housework in a small private family. Apply at 182 North Peoria-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR 2 GOOD GERman girls in private family, to cook, wash, and iron; can be seen at No. 62 Hulburt-st., between Blackhawk and Sigel-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT cook, or laundry work. Inquire at No. 4 West Lake-st., up stairs; west end of Lake-st. bridge.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL to take care of children and do light work. Best of references. Apply at 228 West Polk-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK in a private family; a good home for the winter wanted. Apply at 53 West Norton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL to do general housework in a small private family; reference given if required. Call at 303 South Jefferson-st., Thursday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO COMPEtent girls to do general housework in one family. Apply at 114 Taylor-st. for 3 days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL IN A PRIvate family to do general housework. Apply at 134 Samson-st., West Side.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS IN a private family, 1 housekeeper, 1 kitchen girl, and dishwashers. Call at 141 West Washington-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR TWO FIRST-class cooks. Call to-day, No. 13 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL TO DO SECond, chamber or dining room work. Call at 178 Butterfield-st., corner of Twenty-second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SCOTCH GIRL TO do housework of small family; good wages expected; West Side preferred. 633 State-st., second floor.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO MEAT OR PAStry cooking by a competent woman. Address D 77, Tribune Branch office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO second-work in a private family. Apply at 163 West Polk-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress in a private family. Apply at 35 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY as seamstress in some nice family. Can operate on any machine. References given and required. 158 West Twelfth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS IN private family or hotel. Address for two days, H. G., 1102 Wabash-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy lady, as housekeeper or seamstress. Could furnish her own sewing machine. Apply or address Mrs. A B, 153 Western-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—IN AN AMERICAN family by a German lady who wishes to teach children German, French, and music, and to play on the piano; also willing to do some household work. Apply at 124 South Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESLADY IN dry goods, millinery or ladies' furnishing goods; is competent to take charge in any department. Address B 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FRENCH LADY as governess or to take of children in an American family. Address No. 381 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A GERMAN LADY wishes to find a place as wet nurse. Inquire at 181 West Randolph-st., up stairs, second floor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD HALL, LOCATED in a very central part of the South side business quarter, for sale; low terms, easy. Inquire, for particulars, of DAN. MILLER, 131 and 133 Twenty-second-st. Billiard Hall, from 1 till 12 p. m.

A CIGAR AND CONFECTIONERY STORE AT 611 South Halsted-st., for sale cheap, if taken before Saturday.

A CONFECTIONARY STORE AND NEWS depot, opposite Elizabeth-st. School. No. 237 West Lake-st., for sale; also fixtures. Inquire on the premises.

A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS FOR SALE. Trade established, and amounts to $100,000 per annum; good margins; reason for selling, party wants to leave country. Address MANUFACTURER, P. O. Box 1472, St. Joseph, Mo.

FLOUR, FEED, AND GRAIN BUSINESS FOR sale; good cash trade; large profits; excellent location; low rent; investigate. Address M 51, Tribune office.

FINE CHANCE—FOR SALE—GRAIN HOUSE, in a splendid grain county in this State. For particulars, address Room 5, Nevada Block. S. O. MAUDER.

GOOD CHANCE—FOR SALE—SALOON AND boarding house. Apply at 189 North Ada-st.

LEASE AND FIXTURES OF A MEAT MARket, doing a good cash business, for sale. Reason for selling, ill health. Address B 42, Tribune.

LEASE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OF boarding house, doing a good business, for sale, at a bargain. Over 40 boarders in the house. Satisfactory reason for selling. Inquire at 46 North Green-st.

ONE-HALF INTEREST IN SAMPLE ROOM for sale, 125 West Washington-st. JACOB NEWNHAM.

THE COSMOPOLITAN BILLIARD PARLORS, No. 378 South Clark-st., for sale. The owner being about to leave the city, a great bargain may be secured by calling at once.

WANTED—PROPOSALS TO SELL A PHOTOgraph business, or take a partner. Address V 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN WITH EXPERIENCE IN the subscription book business, with $400 capital; standard works. Address, with references, Y 38, Tribune office.

$500 CASH, AND YOUR TIME AS CASHIER and bookkeeper, will purchase one-half interest in a stock of goods worth $1,000, and business paying over $600 a month. Don't call unless you have ready money and mean business. FULLER, 103 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

I WILL EXCHANGE WITH SOME BUILDER unimproved lots on the West Side for building cottages. Address B 15, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—SPLENDID BUSINESS PROperty on a paved avenue, renting for $1,200 per year for acre property. R. C. GIVINS, 152 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE LIQUORS FOR A good horse and business wagon. 220 South Clark-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—3 LOTS NORTH of Fifty-fifth-st. boulevard, 25x125 each, which I would exchange for, or take in part pay, 1 bed-room set, kitchen furniture, including stove, dining-room furniture, crockery, etc. New articles preferred. Address Y 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO TRADE GOLD WATCH FOR set of carpenter's tools. Address Q 24, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYment.—We wish to employ a gentleman and lady to solicit orders for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather, and ruffle,—and sew from the finest nainsook to heaviest cloth. Liberal wages given. For further particulars, address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR 30 DAYS. SPECIAL inducements to live canvassers; saleable goods, in city and country. IRA S. SMITH, 255 Wabash-av.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE CITY AND country. Apply at H. A. ADAMS & Co., 56 West Randolph-st.

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MUSICAL.

A PIANO, SEWING MACHINE, AND TWO good Empire stoves for sale cheap. Inquire at 15 Bryan Block.

THE ERA OF CRIME.

What Should Be Done to Redeem Chicago.

Meeting of the Citizens' Committee of Twenty-five.

An Address to the People of Cook County.

Various Important Reforms Proposed by the Committee.

A meeting of the Committee appointed at the recent Citizens' Meeting to devise measures whereby the laws against criminals may be more speedily and promptly enforced, was held last evening in the office of Tax Commissioner Holden. There were present the Chairman, Henry Greenebaum, R. P. Derrickson, ex-Alderman Wilce, A. C. Hesing, Louis Wahl, J. Irving Pearce, C. N. Holden, and B. G. Caulfield.

THE ADDRESS.

Mr. Greenebaum read the address to the people, which the Committee had drawn up, and which, after having been changed in many respects, as indicated in the discussion below, reads as follows:

To the Good People of Cook County:

The occurrence of late of frequent murders in this county, and the existing uncertainty of the speedy punishment of murderers, have stimulated a number of prominent citizens to issue a call for a mass-meeting on the 13th of September, at the Board of Trade Hall, on Market street. Long before the time at which the meeting was to be opened, the hall was filled in every part with citizens who were united in their devotion to law and the good order of society, and who were determined that murders should be prevented hereafter in the community as far as the desirable object could be attained by the adequate, sure, and speedy punishment of murderers. The meeting was a spontaneous gathering, large in numbers, dignified and firm in its deliberations, and salutary and beneficent in its results upon the "tone" of public sentiment. We were appointed a Citizens' Committee charged with the duty of strengthening our "local authorities" in the faithful and efficient discharge of their duties for the protection of life and property of our citizens, clothed with authority to investigate the causes of the "prevailing spirit of lawlessness," and to advise adequate measures of reform in the premises. Your Committee have met and discussed various matters bearing upon the subject, and submit their views, as follows:

ROGUES AND CRIMINALS AT LARGE.

Unfortunately the city is infested by a very large number of professional thieves, burglars, gamblers, prostitutes, loafers, and roughs. Chicago, great in everything, has seemed to offer an inducing field for these gentry to come to, to ply their vocations and revel in their coarse appetites.

There is no doubt, however, that the city can be rid of them. We advise that the police authorities immediately proceed to cause the arrest of all persons who have no visible means of support as vagrants.

The Committee of Twenty-five while making it their duty to formally present the wishes of the people to those in authority, endeavor at the same time to strengthen public sentiment in frowning upon crime and disorder, and to unite all the good people in the determination of purifying the condition of society, by compelling everybody to behave himself or to deprive those who will not, of their liberty, and thereby of their ability to do harm.

INTOXICATION.

The subject of "intoxication," as being the cause of most crimes perpetrated, has been brought up in the Committee, and it is the unanimous opinion of the Committee that we have too many drinking saloons in the city, and we would recommend that all saloons be compelled to close at 11 o'clock at night.

DRUNKENNESS

should be punished, as fraught with danger to the good order of society and the lives of our citizens. The prompt arrest of all drunken men in the streets or in drinking places in Chicago will soon improve the condition of things wonderfully.

OUR POLICE FORCE.

This essential arm of the City Government in the enforcement of law, needs great improvement. The appointment of Colonel Washburn, by His Honor Mayor Medill, as Superintendent of Police, we believe to have been a good choice. We regard Colonel Washburn as a thorough gentleman, who appreciates the responsibility of his situation, and possessed of judgment and will to execute properly the trust placed upon him. The results of the past are regarded by him as a great encouragement. The number of our police force, considering the large territorial extent of our city and the constant increase of our population, is too small to enable them to do full justice. A majority of the force is composed of men possessing the intelligence, character and pluck, fitting them for their position. Many of the force, however, ought to be removed and their places filled by men fit for the position. This must be done by our Board of Police Commissioners, whose duty it will be to carry out the suggestions that will be made in this direction by the Superintendent of Police. We demand that our entire police force shall consist of honest, sober, intelligent, reliable, faithful and energetic men, who are courteous and determined, will reflect credit upon their position and at all times do their whole duty.

ALDERMANIC PATRONAGE.

The practice of appointing policemen on the recommendation of Aldermen ought to stop. The Police Commissioners ought to be independent of Aldermen in this respect, and the people will hold the Commissioners responsible for the character of our policemen.

PARTISAN POLITICS.

We demand that policemen shall stand aloof from party politics, and we shall be glad to look up to them as the guardians of our peace and good order, and the community will all join hands to appreciate their services and respect them as gentlemen.

MONEY APPROPRIATIONS.

We learn, with mortification, that murderers have escaped from this county, as in the case of Moore, who committed murder at Hyde Park, whose certain capture and return here into the hands of the law was prevented for want of authority to defray the necessary expense for travelling, etc., in order to make the arrest.

This should be remedied by the County Commissioners. Anyone committing murder in this county and fleeing there from, must be brought back and punished, if it has to be followed around the globe. We have the men here who know how to do it.

PENSIONS

should be stipulated and paid to policemen permanently injured while in the discharge of their duty, or to their widows and children in case of policemen meeting violent death, as in the case of poor O'Meara.

OUR POLICE COURTS.

This is a very important agency for the protection of society. A stern sense of justice and the certain and ample punishment of offenders in all cases ought to prevail in these courts. His Honor the Mayor has expressed a willingness to appoint an efficient and reliable lawyer as prosecutor in these courts, on the nomination of this Committee. We rejoice at this, both in signifying the approval of the Mayor of the "citizens' movement," and as guaranteeing a reform in the right direction.

SHYSTERS

by which we mean a class of so-called lawyers who defend prisoners in the Police Courts, and are often successful in intimidating policemen on the witness-stand, and, by quibbles in the law, secure the discharge of their clients, who ought to be held for the Criminal Court. A proper prosecutor in such cases will check the pernicious work of shysters.

THE JURY LAW.

We regard the law governing the empanelling of a jury as very defective. A citizen is objected to as a juror when he has heard or read of the case pending; thus the great body of the reading community is virtually excluded from the jury. At the same time, we must express our regret that business men generally will try not to be obliged to serve on juries; and important cases, civil as well as criminal, are often decided by incompetent juries, who are to judge both the law and the evidence. More care should be taken by the officers summoning competent jurors. It is also crippling justice to leave the finding of the penalty in the case of murder to the jury. A jury should find the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, and the Court should fix the penalty,—especially under our system, where it requires the unanimous verdict of 12 men on a jury,—one man out of 12 agreeing to the guilt of the murderer, may be scrupulous to give in the verdict in favor of hanging the murderer and thus defeat justice.

OPPOSED TO CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Some men are opposed to capital punishment on principle, so are we opposed on principle, and long for an improved state of civilization, when it will not be necessary to hang any criminal. But we insist that the hanging of murderers in the City of Chicago is as essential for the protection of life as it was essential in order to get pure water into the city, to build a tunnel under Lake Michigan, or to deepen the Illinois and Michigan Canal in order to purify Chicago River.

SUPERSEDEAS.

We regard the practice of granting *supersedeas* by any of the Judges of the Supreme Court, in cases where a prisoner has been convicted of murder, as doing injustice to the people. The Court consists of seven members, and we are of opinion that a majority of the Judges should have to unite in the granting of the writ. The law should provide for the speedy assembling of the Supreme Court in all cases where *supersedeas* for stay of capital punishment have been granted, to hear such cases.

OUR COURTS.

We have no censure on our Courts or the Supreme Court; on the contrary, we rejoice in the conviction that we have honest, upright Judges, and we are well satisfied that they look with favor upon the efforts of the people to secure a better enforcement of law, and an improved condition of peace and good order of society, by improving the laws that the Courts are called upon to administer. They administer the laws as they are; they do not make the laws.

THE PARDONING POWER

of the Governor should not be exercised except in most extreme cases, such as would fully justify the act of mercy and meet the general approval of the community where the crime has been committed. If a murderer is sentenced to the Penitentiary for 14 years or more, the community want to know that he will be confined there, and that nothing shall intervene between the culprit and his punishment. If the murderer is sentenced to be hanged, the people demand that he shall be hanged.

PEOPLE MAKE THE LAWS.

All these reforms are insisted upon by the people who make the laws, and who make the Courts, and to deny them the right to speak out in these matters, is as ridiculous as it is stupid to gainsay the policy of the people to discuss these questions, when crime and lawlessness have become alarming. The people of Cook County will look to their Senators and Representatives in the next Legislature to secure such changes in the "criminal code" as will make the punishment of criminals "quick, sharp, and decisive."

CONCLUSION.

We have in a general way indicated the situation and our views on the remedies of existing evils, so far as we have been able to investigate the matter. Perhaps we have not gone far enough in some things. At all events, we have said enough sufficient to enlist the co-operation of good citizens. This Committee will go to work energetically, and feel confident of being able to do a great deal of good.

By order of the Committee.

HENRY GREENEBAUM, Chairman.

C. N. HOLDEN, Secretary.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. Wilce said that the Vagrant act was practically obsolete, and a new ordinance should be adopted.

Mr. Pearce said he had no doubt that there were a hundred thieves in Chicago who were well known to the police. He cited the case of Hugh Garrity, who was allowed to be at large, although known to be a thief and garroter.

Mr. Wahl gave an account of the workings of the Vigilance Committee in San Francisco. They didn't do such an extensive business as they were charged with, but what they did had great effect. He thought it the best thing ever started in a city. It was still informed in San Francisco, since the scarcity of crime was remarkable. He did not see why it could not be done in Chicago. It was just the thing to apply to professional thieves.

Mr. Caulfield called attention to the fact that the Committee was acting without authority of law, and should not employ the words "must be stopped," for which he suggested the substitution of "should be stopped."

Mr. Hesing thought it ridiculous to single out Sunday as a day when people should be arrested and punished for being drunk.

Mr. Greenebaum said his idea was that there was more drinking on Sunday because it was a day of leisure. The law itself discriminated against Sunday drinking by forbidding the keeping open of the saloons on that day. He was perfectly willing that a man should have his drink on Sunday, but he wanted to punish drunkenness. He did not believe in closing the saloons on Sunday, but men should be punished more severely for getting drunk then.

Mr. Caulfield believed that there was less drunkenness on Sunday than on any other day.

Mr. Holden suggested that the reason why Mr. Caulfield took this view was because he generally staid at home on Sunday.

Mr. Hesing said the trouble was that there was no place for people to go on Sunday. Churches were exclusive social circles, to which the generality of people were not admitted. They are not built for mechanics, but for members of the Society. Sunday music in the open air was prohibited, and what could the laboring man do?

Mr. Caulfield believed that drunkenness on Saturday should be as severely punished as on Sunday. The police ought to have the right to go into the saloons, and if they find a drunken man there drag him out and arrest him.

Mr. Holden said there was no law authorizing the arrest of a drunken man in a saloon.

Mr. Hesing referred to the fact that at the meeting of the Board of Police last Monday, two officers, one of them an habitual drunkard, were merely fined ten days' pay for having been drunk while on duty. How could it be expected that drunkenness should be stopped when policemen were allowed to get drunk with impunity?

Mr. Wahl, so far as drunkenness was concerned, would like to see every day in the week a Sunday. Every drunken man, whether in the street or saloon, ought to be arrested.

Mr. Hesing moved to strike out all allusion to Sunday in the address. The motion prevailed.

Mr. Hesing further moved to amend the address by asking that all saloons be closed at 11 o'clock at night.

"And on Sunday, too," put in Mr. Holden.

"No, sir, I am not in favor of that. I like to get a glass of wine on Sunday," was Mr. Hesing's reply.

Mr. Holden insisted upon closing the saloons upon Sunday, but received no support from any other member of the Committee.

With reference to the allusion in the address to the police force as requiring a thorough weeding out, Mr. Caulfield opposed it. He thought the police deserved thanks for the efficient manner in which they had done their duty in arresting murderers. He believed that if the Nathan murder had occurred in Chicago, the criminal would have been apprehended at once.

Mr. Greenebaum said that the object was to keep all the good men, and weed out the bad ones.

Mr. Wilce said it was a notorious fact that there was a large number of drunkards on the police force.

Mr. Wahl believed that policemen should be paid higher wages.

Mr. Hesing thought that three-fourths of the police couldn't make the same wages at anything else.

Mr. Caulfield said that such men were not fit for policemen.

Mr. Hesing was of the opinion that better men could be got for the same price.

Mr. Holden said that if some one were to go to the meeting of the Carpenters' Union and announce that those men could get positions on the police force at $1,000 per year, he could get half of them.

With reference to the indorsement of Superintendent Washburn, Mr. Caulfield was doubtful of the propriety of saying so much for a man whom nobody knew much about.

Mr. Greenebaum said his object was to uphold Washburn, and back up his influence over the force.

Mr. Derickson said that the Mayor and Board of Police looked upon Washburn as an unqualified success.

Concerning the fund for apprehending criminals, Mr. Holden suggested that it be stated that the County Commissioners provide for this. The clause was added.

On the subject of juries, Mr. Greenebaum said he was told that business men would actually commit perjury in order to escape service on the jury.

Mr. Caulfield said there ought to be a reform in the selecting of juries. It often happened that men were summoned on the jury panel who were guilty of the very crimes with which the prisoner was charged.

Mr. Hesing said it was a common thing for the Judge to direct that bystanders be added to the panel. This ought not to be permitted, as the spectators in courts were usually made up of loafers.

In relation to the granting of *supersedeas* by the Supreme Court, Mr. Caulfield suggested that there should be a law requiring that the Judges at once assemble the Court to pass upon cases where a *supersedeas* has been granted. The address was so amended.

Mr. Caulfield further stated if he had his way he would do away with all appeal in criminal cases.

Speaking of the exercise of the pardoning power, Mr. Greenebaum said that there were in Chicago regular pardon-brokers, who got paid for circulating the petition for signatures, and then laying it before the Governor. The way to remedy this was to have the Governor give thirty days' notice of an application for pardon.

In the paragraph condemnatory of lawyers who defend murderers, knowing them to be such, Mr. Caulfield recommended that the whole thing be left out. It was the duty of every lawyer to see that a criminal has a fair trial. This was in accordance with the law of self-preservation.

Mr. Holden said there was a grave difference between defending a prisoner and resorting to fraud to secure his acquittal.

Mr. Caulfield admitted that there were lawyers in Chicago who had bought up juries to avoid the conviction of clients.

Mr. Greenebaum said that the honorable profession of the law was degraded by lawyers, who swarmed around a criminal as soon as he was arrested, and solicited the job of defending him. It was not reputable for Mr. Small to go down to the Supreme Court and procure a *supersedeas* for a murderer like Rafferty.

Mr. Wahl said it was not Rafferty so much as the $5,000 that Mr. Small was defending.

It was agreed to strike out the clause relative to lawyers.

Mr. Holden said that attorneys were always coming to the rescue of the scoundrels in their own profession.

Mr. Hesing said that Schweigart had told him that Gus. Van Buren had advised him (Schweigart) to send for him (Hesing) and urge him to appeal to the German people to contribute funds for his defense, in order that Van Buren might get the money.

The address, after many changes had been made, was adopted as a whole.

THE LAWYERS.

The clause relating to lawyers, which was stricken out, was originally written as follows: Individual lawyers who seek to make capital for client murderers by referring to our effort as a mob spirit, or trying to argue us or either of us into a blood-thirsty disposition, we simply leave to the contempt of the community. A sober, second thought will teach them that it is a false ambition to protect crime by taking advantage of technicalities in the law; and lawyers who will do this, when they know the guilt of their client, are capable of committing the same crime, should opportunity offer.

A PUBLIC PROSECUTOR.

Mr. Derickson was informed that the Mayor stood ready to appoint, on the recommendation of this Committee, a public prosecutor in the Police Courts. He moved that the Chairman and Secretary of the Committee be instructed to confer with the Mayor on the subject of this appointment. The motion was adopted.

Mr. Wahl suggested that, in the cases of those who did not wish to serve, their places be filled by other appointments by the Committee.

Mr. Greenebaum said that the Committee should be a permanent organization until its objects are accomplished. Something must be done for Chicago.

Mr. Wahl said the Committee ought to number 250 members.

SUB-COMMITTEES.

Mr. Hesing suggested that the Chair appoint such standing Committees as he might think proper.

Mr. Greenebaum said he was satisfied that unless something was done to check crime, the people of Chicago would resort to Lynch-law.

Messrs. Greenebaum, Derrickson, and Caulfield were appointed a Committee on Rules and Regulations.

The Committee adjourned until Monday evening next, in the Tax Commissioners' office.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The audiences at the Academy thus far this week have been large and reasonably enthusiastic. "Elizabeth" was played on Monday and Tuesday evenings, Mrs. Bowers sustaining the part of the virgin Queen. The performance was in many respects excellent. To Mr. McCollom naturally fell the *role* of the *Earl of Essex*, and he thoroughly satisfied its physical requirements. But he proved himself scarcely equal to the portrayal of the finer esthetic qualities of the character. His acting showed external force rather than mental energy, and his passions too often degenerated into mere stage fustian. After all allowances are made to Mr. McCollom for many excellences within a limited sphere, it must be acknowledged that the palm of being the prince of good fellows belongs to him, and not the laurel wreath that should encircle the brow of the successful actor. The ideal *Elizabeth* of Mrs. Bowers is generally in accordance with history and tradition, and the working out of her fine conception of the character forcible, and in many respects artistic. But she never rises quite to the lofty grandeur of the intenser scenes, not because she does not realize the greatness of the moods, but because for her they are simply unattainable. Her costumes were, several of them, in style and pattern, fair samples of the royal garniture of the period represented. The cast, aside from the two principals, was very good, bringing upon the scene Miss Waite, Messrs. Paget, Maynard, and Webster. The *Davidson* of Mr. Wilson was the weakest point in the distribution of the dramatic personages. Last evening the "Hunchback" was reproduced with the cast of last week, except that Mr. Maynard played *Sir Thomas Clifford*, Mr. Blaisdell being absent. Although scarcely adapted to his style of acting, and calculated to give prominence to certain little defects which have been several times specified in our column, he did it, on the whole, quite handsomely. The bill for to-night will be "Mary Queen of Scots," the occasion being a testimonial benefit to Mrs. Bowers by her numerous friends and admirers in this city.

GLOBE THEATRE.

The bill of the Globe Theatre this week introduces many new people, some of whom are proving acceptable to the public. The Carroll Boys are bright and lively little fellows, who are, however, better in their dances, and bits of burlesque than in their songs. The Vicorrellis give a unique trapeze act, followed by Miss Rosa Lee in a "budget of melodies" not above the average in excellence. Mlle. Curtis, an ardent terpsichorean, gives her celebrated transformation dance—which includes the dances of all nations—winning considerable applause. The ballet appears in two special ties, both of which are pretty, and also in the afterpiece, "Blue Beard," which ends the programme. Mr. Milburn is not strong in his bouquet of character songs which he presents this week, except in the "Peanut Girl," which gives him an opportunity to show his skill in facial expression, and is very amusing. The best acting in "Blue Beard" is done by Frank Nelson, who plays the part of *Shacabac*. The bill, on the whole, is very good, much better than that of the previous week.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

"Saratoga," which has drawn well since it was first placed upon the boards, will be withdrawn at the close of the week for a short time. "The Rogue's March" will be played next week. It is a dramatic comedy, written by a young gentleman of Monmouth, Ill., and is said to be a clever little drama. The public will be glad to learn that the leading role will be assumed by Mr. McVicker.

WARNER'S MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS.

This combined and really meritorious exhibition has been delighting the South Siders for the past three days, under their canvas, located on the corner of State and Twenty-second streets. The menagerie runs to elephants, and the largest animal ever shown in this city is on exhibition,—also a fine rhinoceros, and the usual number and variety of wild beasts, making this department quite attractive. The Circus is good, and embraces a large number of fine riders and tumblers. They remain only three days longer on the South Side.

THREE TERRIBLE CUTS.

The Body of a Man Found in the River with the Head Split Open—He Was Undoubtedly Murdered.

At half past 7 o'clock yesterday morning, the dead body of a man appeared in the river, at the foot of Lumber street. It was observed by a police officer, who, together with the workmen employed in Bates & Jones' lumber yard, conveyed it to the dock, and thence to the Morgue. The Coroner and County physician were then notified. Previous to the arrival of those officials, the remains were identified by friends of the deceased as those of Michael McMahon, a laboring man residing at No. 670 Center avenue, who had been missing from his home since Friday night. Coroner Stephens visited the Morgue late in the afternoon, and immediately impanneled a jury for the purpose of holding an inquest. Upon examining McMahon's body, however, he discovered two large cuts in the head, and one in the left cheek, which had evidently been inflicted with a hatchet or some other sharp instrument, and he decided not to hold the inquest then, but to postpone it until he could ascertain where the man had been on Friday. He learned last evening that McMahon left his residence on Friday night to attend a ball at Bohemian Hall, on DeKoven street, and that while there he got into a quarrel and was ejected. Subsequently, he was attacked by four men, and from what is known of the case, it is believed that they inflicted the cuts, and threw their victim into the river. The wounds were undoubtedly made before death, as the flesh is swollen and the skin contracted, leaving gaping gashes. A Central Station detective has been detailed to look into the matter, and, with the aid of the information gleaned by the Coroner, it is thought he will experience no difficulty in arresting the four men.

PROBABLY ANOTHER MURDER.

A Foolish Quarrel Between Two Side-Showmen Results in a Fracture Skull.

Between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the vicinity of State and Twenty-second streets, an affray occurred between two young men, which in all probability, will result in the death of one of the party. The particulars of the affair are as follows: Charles Reynolds and William Merritt, aged respectively 24 and 25 years, employes of Pullman Brothers' side-show, an institution which travels about the country giving exhibitions at county fairs, etc., commenced quarrelling about a boxing match they had a few days since at some place in the interior of the State. Reynolds asserted that he was the "best man" on that occasion, and Merritt set up a similar claim. From words they came to blows with their fists, and Reynolds discovering that he was getting the worst of the battle, seized an iron pin about two feet in length, used by showmen to fasten their tents to the ground, and struck his opponent several savage blows over the shoulders and head, the last blow knocking Merritt prostrate, and rendering him insensible. The wounded man was lifted from the ground by some of his friends and conveyed to the County Hospital on Eighteenth street, where his injuries were examined, and it was discovered that his skull was fractured. Reynolds was subsequently arrested and locked up at the Sub-Police Station on Archer avenue. At a late hour last evening the physician at the County Hospital gave it as his opinion that Merritt must die.

Merritt is from Zanesville, Ohio, and Reynolds hails from Buffalo.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Forfeiture of a Contract.

Mr. C. S. Matteson has been relieved of the responsibility of the contract which he entered into with the Government to remove the *debris* from the site of the new Custom House. He took the contract at such an extremely low figure that scarcely any one believed in his ability to fulfil it. This want of confidence in him had the effect of making his workmen suspicious, and when, on pay-day, they received only a portion of their earnings, they feared a final swindle. On Tuesday all the teamsters and laborers ceased work until fully paid. Superintendent Rankin observed the halt, and also noticed that the force employed upon the ground was altogether too small to complete the work in the specified time. Accordingly, he addressed a note to Mr. Matteson, stating that he had failed, in the judgment of the writer, to put on a sufficient number of men and teams to perform the work required by the contract, and that it had become necessary for him (Rankin) to put at work such men and teams, at Matteson's expense, as shall be sufficient to carry out the terms of said agreement. Meanwhile, Mr. R. S. Griddle, Matteson's bondsman, has taken the contract off his hands, with the consent of Mr. Rankin. He guarantees that the workmen shall promptly receive their full pay hereafter. The amount of help deemed necessary by Mr. Rankin has been procured, and everything is now going on as before.

The Baptist Sociable.

The series of instructive sociables projected in connection with the First Baptist Church was successfully inaugurated at the chapel, corner of Indiana avenue and Thirtieth street, on Tuesday evening last. Mr. J. W. Midgley, Chairman of the Executive Committee, presided, and, in very complimentary though well merited terms, introduced Robt. Harris, Esq., General Superintendent of C. B. & Q. R. R., who, for nearly three quarters of an hour, interested the numerous and refined assemblage with a practical talk upon railroads, imparting much information of especial advantage to residents of this city. After a vocal melody, charmingly rendered by the pastor's daughter, Miss Nettie Everts, and an excellent reading by Mr. Burbank, the remainder of the time was given up to social intercourse. The next meeting will occur on the evening of the 8th prox., when the Rev. G. W. Northrup, D. D., who has just returned from Europe, is expected to entertain.

Protecting Strangers.

The Chief of Police has caused the following notice to be printed on a card and published in the newspapers for the benefit of those visitors who are in danger of being swindled by hackmen. He requests that country papers whose readers are in the habit of making frequent pilgrimages to Chicago will copy:

NOTICE.—By virtue of an ordinance of the Common Council of Chicago, passed July 25, 1870, no person can be compelled to pay hack fare in this city until the driver has presented him or her with a card giving the rates of fare as established by an ordinance passed February 11, 1867, together with the number of the hack, and the owner's name and residence. And any owner or driver using a counterfeit card, or trying to collect such fare without first presenting the card of rates, is liable to a fine of $25 and costs of prosecution.

ELMER WASHBURN,
General Superintendent of Police.

Had No Comfort in Life.

Jean Kleing, a German carpenter residing at No. 188 Eighteenth street, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by shooting himself through the mouth with a pistol. He left a letter stating that, as his wife had deserted him on the 23d inst., he felt no desire to live any longer. A brief will is appended, which bequeaths to the faithless woman all the household property and all his carpenter's tools. The latter can be found at the corner of Adams and Wells streets. His body now lies at the Morgue, where an inquest will be held to-day.

Everything.

The cricket players of Chicago are requested to meet this evening at R. Slater's, No. 123 West Randolph street, to make arrangements for a match to be played next week between single and married men.

—Henry Offend, a carpenter employed on the building No. 188 Illinois street, had a leg broken in a fall yesterday afternoon. He is being cared for at the City Hospital.

—Some splendid specimens of "garden sass," raised at the new Bridewell, are on exhibition at the Mayor's office, consisting of umbrageous kail, a red beet weighing 26 pounds, and a sugar beet nearly as large.

—The Board of Education have removed to their new quarters on the South Side, third floor of Miller and Fry's building, Nos. 84 and 86 La Salle street, opposite the old Court House.

—The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company have begun the work of renewing their track with steel rails. Large bodies of track layers have commenced operations at Twentieth street and are pushing south.

—At the meeting of the Board of Police, yesterday afternoon, several men who had been appointed special policemen on the previous day, subject to the examination of the surgeon, were sworn in for probationary service.

—Sparks from the baby carriage factory on North Wells street set fire to the adjoining building, No. 501, last evening. The place is occupied by Casper Reichart as a dry goods store, and was damaged to the extent of $100 before the fire could be extinguished. No insurance.

—Between 9 and 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon an aged lady, named Mrs. Sarah Ingolson, residing in St. Louis, was run over at the corner of Clinton and Jackson streets by a horse and wagon, and had her right arm broken. She was taken to the County Hospital, where she is now under treatment.

—Superintendent Rankin received orders from Supervising Architect Mullett, yesterday morning, to reject all bids made for brick and cement required in the construction of the Government buildings in this city, and to make purchases in open market, for the reason that "corners" have been formed in these materials.

—The championship pigeon shooting match between Bogardus and Kleinman comes off at Dexter Park to-day at 2 p. m. Both parties are in good condition, Capt. Bogardus having fully recovered from his recent illness, and fine sport may be expected. Trains leave the Fort Wayne depot at 12 m. and at 1 p. m.

—Yesterday morning the delegates to the Western Woodenware Manufacturers' Association met at the Sherman House. John Bonsfield, Esq., of Cleveland, was elected President, and R. W. Fowler, Jr., of Erie, Pa., Secretary and Treasurer for the ensuing year. Delegates were present from Milwaukee, St. Louis, Erie, Pa., Pittsburgh, Bay City, Mich., Menasha, Wis., Stillwater, Minn., Moline, Ill., Cleveland, and Chicago. Over $3,000,000 capital, employing nearly 3,000 men, was represented.

—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of Robert Haw, aged 10 years, who was run over and killed by a train of cars on the Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, on Tuesday evening. The lad was riding on the front platform of a car, and in attempting to jump off slipped and fell beneath the train. Verdict, accidental death.

—Upon the recommendation of the General Superintendent, the police goods sold by E. Sullivan & Co., New York, have been adopted for the department, and the fatigue cap manufactured by Henry Weichelbaum, Philadelphia, selected to take the place of the unsightly and uncomfortable head-gear which the members of the force have heretofore worn.

—Edward Yates is said to possess extraordinary dramatic power. He was a leading member of the Dickens Dramatic Club, and it is, perhaps, to his training there that he owes his remarkable success on the lecture platform. He is said to have delivered his lecture on "Modern Society" 100 evenings, in London, which is a "run" that would astonish even the managers of the Chicago Star Course.

—A. J. Glassman, of Springfield, Mo., writes to Mayor Medill in the hope of learning the whereabouts of his son, J. H. Glassman, who was in Chicago at the time of the fire, and to whom his father has written several letters, but has received no answer. J. H. Glassman was 21 years of age, and was a laborer. Any information concerning him will be most thankfully received by his father, who may be addressed as above.

—Abraham Heed, alleged to be a notorious horse thief, was arrested in this city yesterday afternoon, by Officer Michael Gallagher, of the Harrison Street Station, on requisition papers from Madison, Wis. It is said that he stole a horse and buggy from a citizen of that place. The vehicle was found here, and it is believed that the animal will soon be.

—The alarm from Box 383, shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was caused by the discovery of fire in the building No. 455 Lumber street, and the barn adjoining. Both structures are owned by R. A. Lovelin & Co., lumber merchants, and the first floor of No. 455 is occupied by the firm as an office, and the second floor by Simon Conners as a residence. The latter loses $300 on furniture; no insurance. Messrs. Lovelin & Co. lose $6,000 on buildings and lumber; fully insured in eastern companies.

—On Tuesday evening, the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church gave a very pleasant reception to their pastor, Rev. Arthur Mitchell, and his wife, who have just returned to the city. The walls of the spacious parlors in the new church, at the corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-first street, were covered with tasteful decorations, and the floors with beautifully-dressed people. Mr. H. F. Eells made a welcoming speech, alluding in flattering terms to some greetings, etc., presented to Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell by their people. After a pleasant response from Mr. Mitchell, supper, conversation, etc., closed the evening's enjoyments.

—We understand that it is the intention of the Northwestern Railroad Company to soon commence the erection of their immense new machine shops at a point just west of the city limits, and at a point adjacent to their road. The building of these works will be an immense advantage to the immediate locality where they are located, necessitating the employment of a small army of workmen, who, as a matter of convenience, will find it to their interest to purchase lots and erect homesteads which will be in convenient proximity to their work. The location of these shops will have a tendency to build up quite a city in that locality, and enhance the value of real estate in a marked degree.

THE LOCAL CAMPAIGN.

PERSONAL.

Among the prominent men who registered their names yesterday, at the Liberal Headquarters were the following: Wm. G. Waterman, Barrington, Ill.; M. L. Pinney, Palatine, Ill.; John Allen, Elk Grove, Ill.; G. Heagg, Rock Island County, Ill.; A. S. Waterman, Waukegan, Ill.; G. C. Moore, Fremont, Ill.; G. M. Price, Mendota, Ill.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Liberals of the Fourth Ward are requested to meet, this evening, at 8 o'clock, at Uallch's Hall, corner of State and Twenty-second streets. Prominent speakers will be present.

The Young Men's Greeley and Brown Club will meet Friday evening, at 8 o'clock, at Father Mathew's Temperance Hall, on Harrison street. F. A. Moran and others will address the meeting.

The Democrats and Liberal Republicans of the Fifth Ward are requested to meet Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock, at Falkenburg's Hall, corner of Twenty-ninth and State streets. Mr. B. G. Caulfield and others will address the meeting.

A grand ratification meeting will be held by the Liberal Republicans and Democrats of the Thirteenth Ward on Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock, at the corner of Hoyne and Madison streets. Prominent English and German speakers will be present to address the meeting.

THE ELEMENTS.

Damage by Storm and Rain in Iowa and Wisconsin.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Sept. 25.—About half-past 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a storm of twenty minutes' duration, but unwonted fury, suddenly burst upon us with a force unequalled since the floods of 1856 and 1865. The damage is great, but in the country north and west of us, judging from the complete reports received, it has been probably immense. In the town of Monona thirteen houses and a freight depot were blown down. On account of the telegraph line being down it is impossible to get further details. At Dunleith, Ill., a school-house was unroofed and a portion of the wall was carried off, besides flooding houses, cellars, streets, etc., the damage on which will amount to $4,000 or $5,000. In Dubuque rain in torrents poured immense volumes down the bluff ravines, flooding the streets and rendering them impassable for a time. Houses were made untenable and cellars useless by the bursting of sewers and the flooding of the streets. Telegraph communication Eastward is completely cut off by the blowing down of the lines. The suddenness and fury of the storm is said to be unprecedented in Dubuque's history. By actual measurement, two inches of rain fell, from which a small idea of the magnitude of the storm may be gleaned. The total loss of property will reach the neighborhood of from $10,000 to $15,000.

Fire destroyed the residence of John E. Comstock, two miles north of Galena, on Sunday morning. The loss is $4,000, with no insurance.

The Illinois Central Railway Company will commence the erection of a new and extensive freight building here, as soon as the necessary permission is given them by the Council. The building will be 300 by 55 feet, two stories high, and will be used as a freight depot and the general offices of the Iowa Division of that road.

The Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad will erect equally as fine a building next spring.

Senator Wright, Christian Willweber, Elector at Large, and Alex. Clark, Iowa's colored orator, are announced to address a large Republican mass meeting to-night.

The weather has cleared off pleasant but cold.

MADISON, Sept. 25.—There was another violent thunder storm here, commencing early last evening, with vivid lightning, loud thunder, torrents of rain and a gale of wind. It cleared off cold.

MINNESOTA.

A Swindler Overtaken and Arrested.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 25.—Louis Strehaker, late of the firm of Lehman & Strohaker, jewelers, in this city, has been arrested at Buffalo, N. Y., and will be brought back in a day or two. This firm bought about $20,000 worth of jewelry in Chicago, and incurred $10,000 or $15,000 of other indebtedness here and elsewhere. About ten days ago they sent their jewelry to Canada and fled, but took different routes. There was a bad hitch in their arrangements, for Lehman telegraphed to Strehaker at LaCrosse to meet him at a given street and number in Buffalo. Strehaker obeyed, and, of course, fell into the hands of an officer. The police expect to secure Lehman also.

Opening of Another Dry Goods Palace.

An important and significant hint as to the location of future trade centres in the rebuilt portion of the South Side may be discovered in the fact that one of the largest and best-known wholesale dry goods houses in Chicago, Richards, Shaw & Winslow, have permanently quartered themselves in the magnificent brown-stone building on the northeast corner of State and Madison streets. They occupy the entire structure, five stories and basement, with a frontage of 65 feet on State street, and 100 feet on Madison street, and may flatter themselves that theirs is the handsomest, best arranged, and best located dry goods house in the city, and one of the finest in America. Being shrewd, progressive business men, Messrs. Richards, Shaw & Winslow have been among the first to recognize the advantage of fine stores for the wholesale as well as the retail trade, and they lost no time in arranging to get out of the limited and unattractive quarters on Michigan avenue, which they had built for themselves immediately after the great fire. Their new establishment is a model of elegance in detail and convenience of arrangement. Fronting on two streets and a wide alley in the rear, they have been able to secure the best of light from the east, south and west, and with their broad floors and high ceilings their immense stock of goods are displayed to the finest possible advantage. The first floor contains the offices, which have been tastefully constructed of black walnut and oak, situated on the north side of the room, while the rest of the ample space is devoted to the display of prints, delaines, dress goods and silks. From every floor a broad and handsome stairway leads to the story above. The second floor contains the shawl department, attractively arranged at the State street front, and the hosiery and white goods. The third floor is wholly given up to the display of the vast stock of notions. The woollens and cloths take up the fourth floor entirely, the line of goods being an unusually extensive and varied. Two steam elevators run from the basement to the fifth floor, where the packing is done. The basement is the largest floor of all, as it extends twenty feet under the sidewalks on State and Madison streets. It is high, and perfectly lighted, and is an admirable place for handling the heavy domestic cotton goods and blankets. The entire establishment is an ornament to Chicago's wholesale trade, and the many friends and customers of the solid and substantial firm will be pleased to learn that Richards, Shaw & Winslow are so admirably situated with reference to handling their large and rapidly increasing trade.

The Anniversary Fire-Number

of *The Lakeside Monthly* will contain some of the most beautiful illustrations ever executed in Chicago, and a full and complete account of what Chicago has accomplished since the great fire, prepared by the best writers. It will be a standard work on Chicago restoration, as the "Fire No." of *The Lakeside* was of her destruction. Its low price (25 cents) will give it an immense circulation—which fact will be borne in mind by advertisers. Advertising pages kept open only a few days longer. Office No. 21 South Canal street.

Flowers and Feathers.

Gage Brothers & Co., jobbers of millinery, straw and fancy goods, Nos. 217 and 219 Wabash avenue, are now opening up a splendid assortment of French and American flowers, ostrich, vulture, and fancy feathers, in all the new and popular shades. Buyers of the above goods should call and inspect their stock.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Encouraging Reports of the Canvass in Pennsylvania.

The State Claimed by Twenty Thousand Majority for Buckalew.

Mr. Colfax Rises to Explain Concerning the Credit Mobilier Stock.

An Address to the Bourbons by the Committee of the Louisville Convention.

National Convention of Colored Liberals at Louisville.

HOW IT LOOKS IN PENNSYLVANIA—LATEST ELECTIONEERING CANARD—THE OREGON SENATORIAL ELECTION.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Forney's *Press*, of to-day, claims that Curtin's declaration against the Cameron-Hartranft ring cause, has insured Buckalew's election by 25,000 majority. The statement also accords with advices now being received from the Liberal and Democratic Campaign Committees at this point. The place most feared now is Philadelphia, where the Hartranft managers openly boast that they will poll majorities enough to overcome the Buckalew vote in the Western part of the State. A letter received by the Campaign Committee here to-day, from a prominent Curtin Republican of that city, says: "From all I can learn the Republican majority in Philadelphia, with all their frauds, will not exceed 8,000, and if our people have made any such arrangements as they claim they have, for detecting and preventing frauds, it will not reach 5,000. Senator Cameron admitted to-day that the fight was going to be a very close one, and that the disaffection in their party was very considerable. He did not count on a majority in Lancaster County for Hartranft, which is admitting 3,000, or even 5,000 more of a loss than the Liberals expected them to suffer. The Curtin letter is doing wonders already. It has inspired the Democrats and Liberals wonderfully, and bets are freely offered on 20,000 for Buckalew with no takers from the Ring men. The Cameronites are very blue and slim to-day. They do not know what to do, or where to strike. They did not expect the Curtin manifesto to have such an effect, and are vainly casting about for some means to counteract it. They have taken Governor Geary to Philadelphia, and will probably force him to pardon Yerkes on the condition that Yerkes exonerates Hartranft, and swears that the affidavits published as his, as well as Hartranft's letters to him, are forgeries. They think that this will be all that is necessary to clear the skirts of their candidate for Governor; but the people here laugh at the idea, and say it is entirely too thin. I have no doubt that Geary will pardon Yerkes if he can be got to swear as they wish him to, for Geary is as deep in the mire of the Evans fraud as Hartranft is in the mud, and they have frightened him by threatening to have him exposed. Yerkes is surrounded and watched by the tools of the Ring, and made to believe that his only hope is in getting a pardon for Geary. In this way they may induce him to perjure himself.

The Committee have reports of the most reliable character as to the condition of the vote in many of the western counties of the State. In the Democratic counties the contest has been waged so energetically and carefully that the actual Buckalew majorities can be figured up. These old Democratic counties report the following gains in majorities over the vote of 1869: Adams, which in 1869, gave Packer, Democratic candidate, 357 majority. This year it will give Buckalew 700. Bedford gave 347 in 1869 and will now a gain is counted. Berks gave in 1869 4,660, and will give Buckalew 7,360. Bucks gave 556, and this year she will go at least 750. Cambria and Carbon, that gave Packer 645 and 685 respectively, will give Buckalew about 1,000 each. In Centre, the enthusiasm of the Democrats and Liberals knows no bounds, and, with Curtin's name and influence, his old native county will give fully 1,100 for the entire Liberal State ticket. Clarion and Clearfield, that rallied up respectively 1,045 and 1,316 for Packer, will give Buckalew 1,600 each. Clinton and Columbia will do equally well, and their respective majorities of 619 and 1,359 for Packer will be increased to 1,000 and 2,500. Cumberland in 1869 gave Packer 894; this year it will fully hold her own, and make a slight gain. Elk will change her 493 for Packer to 600 for Buckalew, and Fayette her 889 to 1,200. Franklin will have 300 easily. Greene will change her 1,480 to 2,200, and little Jefferson her 73 to 175, beyond doubt. Juniata gave Packer 388, and will give Buckalew 500; while Lehigh will give him 3,000, instead of the 1,373 that Packer got. Luzerne will gain heavily, and change Packer's 1,065 to 3,500 for Buckalew. Wyoming, in 1869, gave Packer 534, and will give Buckalew fully 1,000. Mifflin, in 1869, only gave Packer 69, but this year her majority for Buckalew will be fully 162. The Republican counties demonstrate a loss of 20 per cent in some cases, and in no instance a gain.

The latest campaign canard on the part of the Administration is the professed discovery of a new secret organization in the Southern States designed to take the place of the old Ku-Klux. It is alleged that this Order already has a strong foothold in the Cotton States, and that it is powerful enough already to obstruct the progress of Federal Judicial proceedings. This story has been a long time coming, but it is expected that it will be developed in plenty of time to have effect.

Attorney-General Williams thinks that the muddle in the Oregon Senatorial election looks extremely funny, but he has no doubt but that it will result in the election of Mitchell, against whom he insisted he will not possibly be a candidate. Mitchell is a personal friend of the Attorney-General, and is a prominent merchant at Portland, in that State. He has not been identified with politics in his career hitherto.

SPEECH OF GENERAL HAWLEY AT SOUTH BEND—MR. COLFAX RISES TO EXPLAIN.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Sept. 25.—General J. R. Hawley, with others, having been advertised to speak here to-day, arrived alone, and on his appearance in the Court House Square, Vice-President Colfax was elected by the audience to preside, and on taking the chair said that it afforded him great pleasure to introduce to the people of his own home his valued, personal, and political friend, ex-Governor Hawley, of Connecticut, distinguished both in civil and military life, and who would speak to them in favor of Republican principles and their chosen standard-bearer, State and National, Grant and Wilson, Browne and Saxton, Packard, and all their Republican associates on the ticket.

Mr. Colfax then said: "Let me detain you a few moments, my townsmen, while I touch a fabric of falsehood with the spear of truth, exposing the so-called Credit Mobilier scandal, that you may see out of what worthless stuff campaign charges are manufactured. Not to put myself on the defensive, for far from it in all public life there has never been an hour when I would not have trusted a jury of my political opponents here to decide any charge affecting my honesty that the bitterest malignant could imagine or invent, or to render their verdict whether I could be bribed to cast my vote or support any measure my conscientious convictions disapproved. You are all my witnesses to that. During twenty years of editorial life and speaking on the stump, I never sought to make you believe public men were scoundrels because I differed with them politically. There are, my friends, three papers in the United States which, above all others, absolutely know, as I shall show, that bribing me to support the Pacific Railroad interests is just as incredible as that I should need to be bribed to vote the Republican ticket. Seven years ago, with three gentlemen connected with, and corresponding with, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, the New York *Tribune*, and the Springfield *Republican*, I crossed the continent in a stage-coach, expressly that all four of us might see with our own eyes the proposed route of the Union Pacific Railroad; might decide as to its practicability, and might hasten its construction by using our influence, personal and journalistic, to induce capitalists to accept the liberal subsidies proffered three years previously by Congress. From a letter written by Mr. Bowles to the Springfield *Republican*, dated San Francisco, Aug. 20, 1865, and found on page 262 of his widely-circulated book, 'Across the Continent,' I quote the following: 'Government bonds are loaned to it to the amount of $16,000 a mile through the plains and $48,000 a mile in the mountains, besides which half of all the land each side of the road for twenty miles deep is donated outright to the companies doing the work. The companies are further authorized to issue their own bonds to an equal amount to those granted by the Government, and secure them by a first mortgage, the Government loan taking the second place in the security.'

Mind you, my friends, Mr. Bowles is stating the offer of the Government, which was yet awaiting acceptance by moneyed men. On page 373, Mr. Bowles concludes this letter: 'Men of the East, men of Washington, send now a few thousand of men and a hundred millions of money to create a new Republic, to marry to the nation of the Atlantic an equal if not greater nation of the Pacific.' Such an appeal to patriotic men of means was worthy of heed, as it was heeded. I need not quote from my own numerous speeches, lectures, and letters, nor from the editorial letters of Governor Bross to THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, and his lectures before Boards of Trade and capitalists, to induce them to subscribe the millions of money alluded to by Mr. Bowles for this great work; nor from Mr. Richardson's letters to the New York *Tribune*. Their favorable influence in pushing this enterprise forward is summed up in Mr. Bowles' dedication of his book, dated Dec. 25th, 1865, four months after his letter, as follows: 'The railroad is indeed the great work of the day, the great want, the great result, the great creator of this empire of ours west of the Mississippi. It is cheering to find that since we went over the Plains, labor upon the eastern end of this road has had a new impetus, to learn that new elements of capital and enterprise have become engaged in it.'

Mr. Bowles wrote "Truly the urgent and patriotic appeals of these representatives and special correspondents of the New York and CHICAGO TRIBUNE and the Springfield *Republican*, with perhaps my humble aid, based on the personal knowledge we had acquired by our long and dangerous journey, was inducing men of wealth to accept the subsidy offered at first by the Congress of 1862, and reoffered and improved by the Congress of 1864, two years afterwards," through which subsidy acts were supported and voted for by such distinguished Senators as Charles Sumner and Lyman Trumbull, but these very capitalists have been denounced ever since by many papers and politicians as not better than swindlers for accepting what had been proffered and reproffered by Congress with the heartiest popular indorsement, and finally risking their millions where others would not hazard their dollars. Having myself made more speeches, addresses, and lectures in favor of the Pacific Railroad as a political, military, and commercial necessity, than any other man in the Union. Nothing could be more absurd and self-refuting than the charge that one who was its open friend, when millions doubted its practicability, had to be bribed to favor its interest. Enemies, not friends are those whom bribes seek out and control. The Rev. G. M. Born, a Methodist minister, sitting by the stand, Mr. Colfax turned, and looking at him, said you might as well say that a Methodist had to be bribed to advocate Methodism [laughter], or that an editor had to be bribed to support typographical interests; but never having had in my life a dollar of stock of any kind that I did not pay for. I claim the right to purchase stock in the Credit Mobilier or the Credit Immobilier, if there is one in the Union Pacific, or Central Pacific, or Northern Pacific, or Southern Pacific, or Lake Shore, or South Bend and Plymouth railroads; in oil wells or gold mines promising immense dividends that sometimes fail; in printing offices or furniture, and chair factories; in banks or in water works, just like other American citizens or the rest of mankind. Nor do I know of any law prohibiting it if there is a man out of all our forty millions of people who knows me, who believes I could be influenced a hair's breadth in private or public life by the purchase of any stocks in any company, I should not value his good opinion as worth any more than his evil one. I am proud to say too that in all my public life, no man ever dared to make me a dishonorable proposition. Do I need to add that neither Oakes Ames nor any other person ever gave, or offered to give, me one share, or twenty shares, or two thousand shares in the Credit Mobilier, or any other railroad stock, and that, unfortunately, I have never received the value of a farthing out of the 376 per cent dividends, nor the 800 per cent dividends in cash, stock, and bonds, you have read about every day for the past months, nor 100 per cent, nor 1 per cent, nor the tenth of 1 per cent. I have said that if twenty shares of it could be purchased at par, without buying into a prospective lawsuit, it would be a good investment. If it was as valuable a stock as represented, and I have said that I would like to buy twenty shares at par, if attainable, in the Studebaker Wagon Company, or the Birdsell Clover Separator Company here, and I challenge either one of the two last companies to give me such an opportunity now or hereafter; but never having been plaintiff nor defendant in a court of justice, I want no stock of any kind at any price with a lawsuit on top of it, not even with the prospective dividends of $92,000, which I am free to maintain. Neither these good eyes of mine nor this pocket-book have ever seen the first dollar of it, although it is so positively asserted that I have been entitled to this handsome amount ever since four years ago.

Here I might stop. But some of these papers have been so anxious, day after day, to hear from these gentlemen whom they would have been so quick to defend instead of to asperse a few years ago, that I must continue the exposure. I have determined that nothing that can be said, or charged, or insinuated against me in this canvass shall induce me to say a harsh word in reply, nor to answer railing with railing, and you will notice, therefore, that I abstain from using language which the very mildest of you would employ if your neighbor had sought to blacken your character, day after day, as infamous. The favorite correspondent of the present CHICAGO TRIBUNE (Gath) was instructed, as he states in his recent letter, to investigate and write up for that paper the Credit Mobilier. I shall refer to one single paragraph out of his many columns, so conspicuously printed in that paper, with sensational headlines, and largely copied in the New York *Tribune*. He charges that Speaker Colfax and Speaker Blaine kept Oakes Ames at the head of the Pacific Railroad Committee, a petty untruth, Ames having only been a member of it but never its chairman. In the paragraph he says Ames carried through Congress a scandalous proposition by which the Government abandoned its first mortgage of this highway, and allowed the private mortgage of the railroad to take precedence, and this is repeated editorially in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of last Wednesday. I have already shown you from Mr. Bowles' letter of August, 1865, that this was already the law before capitalists were induced by the influence of the New York and Chicago TRIBUNES, and myself accept this very proposition of Congress, and to risk in what many then deemed an impossible work. The millions Mr. Bowles urgently appealed to them to invest, and this very proposition which Gath denounced as scandalous, and THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE now denounces editorially, was supported when passed by Messrs. Sumner, Trumbull, and Julian, as well as by Mr. Ames, and an overwhelming majority of Congress. Nor did Mr. Ames invest a dollar in the Pacific Railroad till after the letters of Governor Bross to THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, of Mr. Bowles to the Springfield *Republican*, and of Mr. Richardson to the New York *Tribune* had been published. More than a year, too, after this fact, even by Congress in 1864. Gath says, in this same paragraph of his letter, that Ames was able, with the help of the most eminent men in the Republican party, to collect from the United States the gross sum for carrying the mails over the road, while, at the same time, he never paid the interest on the Government bonds with which the truth is that the railroads have never received one half ever claimed, but half of the gross sum for carrying the mails, the other half having been always retained and applied on the interest of the bonds; that Secretary Boutwell desired, in 1870, to retain the whole, but the Senate Judiciary Committee, having been instructed to examine the question, decided that the Congressional charter authorized only half to be so retained, and Congress so re-enacted after twelve pages of debate in the *Globe*. The Senate so decided, by 36 to 13, Senators Trumbull and Thurman both speaking and voting in its favor. This correspondent concludes this paragraph: 'In short, the Union Pacific Railroad first begged a loan from the United States of from $16,000 to $50,000 a mile, and then robbed it of the interest on the loan, forced the loan itself back to a contingent place, and pasted it over with another and a private loan of its own, and then swindled it out of the whole gross sum for the mail service.'

These charges are very grave, and, if true, would blast forever the character of men capable of such conduct, and give color and confirmation to the original charge of bribery and corruption. The only answer necessary to them is that, not only does the *Congressional Globe*, as I have shown, prove their entire falsity beyond all contradiction, but the editors and proprietors of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE know, of their own knowledge, that there is not a particle of truth in any one of these sweeping falsifications of their correspondent.

[The lateness of the hour compels us to omit the remainder of Mr. Colfax's speech.]

WHAT GENERAL BANKS THINKS OF THE POLITICAL PROSPECT IN PENNSYLVANIA—OTHER PREDICTIONS—HOW IT LOOKS IN CONNECTICUT.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—General Banks, who has returned temporarily from making speeches in Pennsylvania, says that State is all right. The people have the utmost confidence in Buckalew, and they expect his election by 30,000 majority. Some of them are aware that attempts at fraud will be made, but the majority are satisfied that in spite of all abuses which the Grant people may resort to, they can't get enough votes to elect Hartranft. General Banks returns to Pennsylvania to-day, and will speak at Wilkesbarre to-morrow evening. From thence he will proceed to Cincinnati, where he will address, on Monday, a mass meeting. From Ohio he goes to Indiana, where he will remain until the eve of the election.

Forney's *Press* asserts that Buckalew's majority in Pennsylvania will reach 20,000. Among the Liberal orators who will canvass Pennsylvania within the next fortnight are Governor Bradford, General Banks, Governor Walker, of Virginia, General Kilpatrick, Cassius M. Clay, Carl Schurz, Governor Pierpont, Governor Hoffman, Governor Randolph, Governor Parker, Senators Thurman, and Dipton, Hendricks, of Ind.; Judge Merrimon, of North Carolina, and Buckalew. Mr. McClure, Chairman of the Liberal State Committee, says to a *Herald* correspondent that the Liberals have been compelled to appoint detectives wherever votes are being registered in the State. "We have unearthed a system," says McClure, "culminating in the most stupendous frauds. For instance, we found the Southern part of the State overrun with negroes from Maryland, Virginia, and even in the north, in McKean, Warren, Crawford, and Potter Counties. There are gangs of the vilest roughs that ever disgraced a civilized community, hailing from Buffalo and New York, ready to repeat or cut a throat to order. We intend to keep up our list of the fraudulent voters, and as soon as they have voted, we shall arrest them and publish their names, and addresses." McClure claims the State for Buckalew by 20,000 majority.

The Hartford *Times* announces: "In counting the number of Liberal Republicans returned to the Liberal headquarters from 83 towns in Connecticut, the aggregate is found to be 3,256. There are 81 more towns yet to be carefully canvassed and returned. Of course this indicates that Connecticut is for Greeley by several thousand majority.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Sept. 25.—The Democrats and Liberal Republicans of the Sixth Congressional District met in Convention to-day in this city, and nominated Myron P. Lindley, of Brown County. The Convention was fully attended. The nominee accepted the nomination in a few eloquent remarks, heartily endorsing Greeley and Brown.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Sept. 25.—At the Democratic Convention for the Fifth District of New Jersey here to-day, Colonel A. B. Woodruff, Liberal, was nominated for Congress.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—D. W. Gooch was nominated by the Fifth District Republican Convention to-day for Congress.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—The Democrats and Liberal Republicans of the Seventh District of New Jersey held a Convention in Jersey City, this afternoon, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress. A Conference Committee from both Conventions unanimously agreed to present the name of Robert Gilchrist, Attorney General of the State, for the consideration of the Convention. The Democratic Convention disagreed to the recommendation of the Committee, and nominated Noah D. Taylor as their candidate. The Liberal Convention adjourned until Monday, when they will make nominations.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 25.—The Joint Democratic and Liberal Convention has unanimously nominated John M. Randall for Congress.

COLORED MEN'S NATIONAL CONVENTION.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 25.—The Colored National Liberal Convention met at noon to-day, in the Public Library Building, and was opened with the reading of a psalm, the singing of a hymn, and a prayer. Delegates were present from twenty-two States, including W. N. Saunders, of Maryland. The Convention was called to order by W. H. Chambers, of Indianapolis, Chairman of the National Executive Committee, who was chosen temporary Chairman. A Committee on Permanent Organization was appointed, and the Convention adjourned till 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The Convention met at 3 p. m. Received the welcoming address from Richard A. Jones. W. N. Saunders, of Maryland, was elected President. The Chairman delivered a long address, mainly on political topics and the importance of this movement to the colored race. The usual officers were appointed, including a Committee to draw up declaration of principles.

The following letter was read from Horace Greeley, and received with applause:

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.

GENTLEMEN: I trust the day is at hand when we shall know nothing for any man's color, but esteem and trust him as he shall conduct himself as a man and citizen. For the present I acquiesce in the expediency of holding conventions of colored men, but I hope they may not be needed after this year. Sure that your deliberations may strongly conduce to this end, I am yours,

HORACE GREELEY.

ADDRESS TO THE SIMON-PURE DEMOCRACY.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—A lengthy address to the Democracy of the United States was issued to-day by the Committee of the Louisville Convention. It explains the object of the assemblage of that body, opposes the Baltimore platform as undemocratic, contends that the masses of the Democracy did not demand the nomination of Greeley and the adoption of his platform, and says the watchword is not "Anything to beat Grant," but "Anything to prevent Greeley from beating and destroying the Democratic party." Grant's election, it says, would be less a calamity than that of Greeley, and if the former is chosen The responsibility rests on the Baltimore Convention, which refused the people either a Democratic nominee or platform. The address concludes by invoking all Democrats to vote for O'Conor and Adams.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LA SALLE, Ill., Sept. 25.—There is to be a grand mass meeting of the Liberal Republicans and Democrats on the afternoon of the 27th inst., on the bluff between this city and Peru. Governor Palmer, Gustavus Koerner, W. O'Brien, and John V. Eustace are expected to address the meeting. Large numbers are expected from contiguous towns. Several bands of music will be present, and there is to be a torchlight procession in the evening.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 25.—The Liberals in Washtenaw County have nominated Henry W. Rogers, of Ann Arbor, for State Senator, on the Liberal State ticket.

The vacancy made by the resignation of Mr. Maynard as candidate for Attorney General, has been filled by the selection of D. Darwin Hughes, of Grand Rapids.

BELLEFONTE, Pa., Sept. 25.—Ex-Governor Bigler, in a speech to-day, declared his intention to withdraw from the Democratic ticket for delegate-at-large to the Constitutional Convention, in order that the name of Hon. A. G. Curtin might be put in his place as a recognition of the Liberal Republican party of Pennsylvania.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—On the Stock Exchange to-day, business was less exciting in Erie, but more interesting in the general list. There was increased activity in the leading shares, and the fluctuations were wider than for many days past. The two extremes for Erie were 52 and 49½ cash and 51 and 49½ regular. The extreme difference between cash and regular stock was 1 per cent, and there was a large amount of stock borrowed from this rate down to flat. During the afternoon the difference between cash and regular Erie was very slight, and at one time, strange as it may seem, cash Erie was from ¼ to ½ per cent below price in the regular way. This occurred directly after the official delivery hour. Dealings in the stock were much smaller than yesterday, and no stock was bought in under the rule. The most exciting event of the day in the stock market was a sharp rise in Panama and Pacific Mail, the former advancing from 140½ to 144, and the latter from 68½ to 73. This upward movement was based on rumors chronicled yesterday. New Jersey Central and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western were also prominent features. The former declining from 101½ to 100, and the latter from 98 to 96½. The occasion of this decline was the rupture between the two companies on the dividend question. After meridian the entire list commenced to weaken, and later in the afternoon there was a strong pressure to sell, which carried prices down from ½ to 2 per cent. In the downward movement Panama and Erie were the most conspicuous, the former declining from 144 to 140, and the latter from 52 to 49½. After these stocks Northwest preferred was particularly weak, and declined gradually from 86½ to 86. Then Pacific Mail dropped off from 73 to 71; C., C. & I. C., from 35¼ to 34¼; Western Union, from 69½ to 68½; Northwestern common, from 72¼ to 71; New York Central, from 95½ to 93½; Lake Shore, from 88½ to 87½, and Ohios from 43½ to 42½. Late in the afternoon the market assumed a steadier tone, and there was a recovery in the general list equal to ¼@1 per cent. Panama recovered about 3¼ per cent. In Northwestern preferred it is estimated that over 15,000 shares of long stock were sold to-day.

MONEY

was fairly active this afternoon upon call loans made at 1-32 to 1-16 per diem. The closing rates are 6 to 7 per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

dull, and closed at 107½ to 108½ for sixty days; 108½ to 109½ for sight.

GOLD

firmer, and ranged from 113½ to 114.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

quiet, and a fraction lower. Central Pacific bonds closed at 100½@100¾; Union Pacific firsts, 88@88½; land grants, 80@80½; incomes, 78½@79½.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour fairly active. Low grades not plenty and steady. Medium extras lower, and family grades firm but not active. Superfine in fair demand, and No. 2 dull. At the close the market was lower for all grades under $9.00. Low grades of new wheat flour very heavy, and plenty holders of wheat at the opening manifested more steadiness, but buyers held off. Choice new winter scarce and wanted. The market closes firmer for spring, and steady for winter. The inquiry is chiefly for export.

PROVISIONS.

Pork dull and heavy. For future delivery, no inquiry. Cut meats in fair request and steady. Bacon easier and in moderate demand. Lard lower and in limited demand.

[To the Associated Press.]

BAR MATTERS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—At a meeting of the Bar Association last evening, resolutions were adopted providing for a new building for the wants of the association. After remarks by S. J. Tilden and others upon the recent judicial investigation, a report was adopted thanking both branches of the Legislature for their action. A resolution was also carried providing for the selection of suitable candidates for Judgeships at the coming election, and for the punishment of any of the profession who were implicated by the investigations of last winter.

THE TICKET AGENTS.

The Convention of General Railroad Ticket Agents finished its labors and adjourned last evening. Changes in schedule are for the present withheld from publication, but it is ascertained that they are mainly on the Southern roads. Several of them having already gone into effect, the action of the Convention simply made them authoritative. The proceedings, otherwise, have been mostly of a private nature.

THE OPERA HOUSE.

A suit has been begun by the Erie Railway Company for the recovery of the Grand Opera House from Jay Gould and Mrs. Fisk.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS

declines the position of Presidential Elector, fearing that he may be ineligible, owing to his holding office as a Civil Service Commissioner. John A. King was substituted in his place.

A DUEL.

It is stated that the editor of the *Cronista*, the Spanish paper here, and a Cuban, have gone to Niagara Falls, where they will fight a duel to-day, growing out of charges made by the former against the revolutionary Cubans. They are accompanied by seconds and surgeons.

THE SUB-TREASURY DEFALCATION.

The confession of Kronheim, the son-in-law of Johnson, the defaulter in the Sub-Treasury, showed that he used in stock speculations over $250,000 of Government money, and, instead of being accepted as a witness, he will be tried for his crime.

BARBAROUS USAGE OF IMMIGRANTS.

A passenger in the steerage of an ocean steamship gives a detailed account of the horrors of overcrowding, bad food, and outrages suffered in a recent voyage.

THE METIS DISASTER.

The official report of the investigation in the Metis disaster results in a revoking of the licenses of the Captain and the first and second pilots. The report states that the responsibility of the disaster rests upon Captain Burton and two pilots, and some blame is attached to Doane, the first mate.

THE EPISCOPALIANS.

In the Protestant Episcopal Diocesan Convention to-day, Rev. John Cotton Smith delivered a sermon, in which he held that the best interests of the Church would be promoted, not by oppression, but by the largest liberty.

THE REFORMERS.

At the meeting of the Municipal Reform Association various suggestions were made as to who would be fit nominees, but no definite decision was reached.

PUBLIC CHARITIES.

Comptroller Green denies any intention of closing any hospitals or charitable institutions, and says he intends to adopt means to furnish those in need with funds.

COUNTY EXPENDITURES.

The official statement shows a decrease in the county expenditures for the year ending Sept. 1, compared with the previous year, of nearly $2,000,000.

FORGERIES.

Spence Pettus, arrested for complicity in the sale of bonds stolen from a Minneapolis bank, is said to have given information relative to a large number of forgeries, including a large amount of railroad bonds sent to Europe, and reported to be returned here and disposed of in small lots.

MURDER TRIAL.

Frederick Haggi, the alleged murderer of Frederick Joseph Siegfried, was placed on trial to-day. The charge is that Haggi, after getting Siegfried to will him $26,000 worth of property, administered poison to the deceased. This occurred in 1869. The body was recently exhumed and enough arsenic is said to have been found in the stomach to kill sixteen men.

FORRESTER.

Forrester is reported to have said yesterday that if he is pardoned from the Illinois Prison he will divulge who was the real murderer of Mr. Nathan.

The story that Forrester would confess who was the real Nathan murderer, providing he is pardoned, proves untrue.

THE STOKES CASE.

John McKeon, senior counsel for Stokes, says he sees no reason for a change of venue. A new trial will take place next month, but McKeon fears that he will be unable to conduct it on account of ill-health.

WON'T FIGHT.

De Costa, editor of the Spanish paper *Cronista*, now declines to meet Senor Abra, saying the latter's friends exposed the intended duel that the police might interfere.

MARINE.

Arrived—The steamship St. Laurent, from Havre, and the Wisconsin, from Liverpool.

Arrived—The steamers Holland and Java, from Liverpool.

ILLINOIS.

Fatal Shooting at Oswego.

AURORA, Ill., Sept. 25.—Mark Newberry, a shoemaker at Oswego, Ill., was shot last Monday evening at his boarding place, by Samuel West, an old resident of Oswego, from the effects of which he died yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. The Coroner's inquest elicited the following facts: West is an old man, over sixty years of age, has served out one term in the State Penitentiary, and has been twice an inmate of the County Jail. Together with his wife, they have kept a disreputable house for years at Oswego, much to the disgust of the better class of people of that village. Some time since, Newberry, who has been for two years in business at Oswego, went to West's to board, to the satisfaction, apparently, of all concerned. Lately, however, West had conceived a dislike toward Newberry, frequently threatening to shoot him, a threat which Newberry regarded as of no account, believing West too much of a coward to carry his threat into execution. Supper finished, Monday evening, Newberry proposed to Mrs. West and her son that they play a game of cards, and while engaged at the game, a few minutes afterward, West stole up to a window in the rear of the party and discharged a shot-gun at Newberry, the entire charge entering his back, between his shoulder blades, the shot lodging in his breast, causing his death, as afterward, as before stated. Newberry is from Langfort, Somersetshire County, England, where, it is said, he has a wife and family now living. West is again in the Kendall County Jail.

Death of the Venerable Peter Cartwright.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Sept. 25.—The Rev. Peter Cartwright died to-day at his home, near Pleasant Plains, Sangamon County, Ill., at the age of 88 years. He was prostrated by a stroke of paralysis several months since, and remained in an almost helpless and speechless condition, though with his mental faculties clear until death came to his relief. This venerable and wonderful man of God was for more than sixty years an incessant and most arduous laborer in the cause of his Master, and few divines of America were so widely known, and none whose death will be more universally mourned.

The Venerable Peter Cartwright Believed to be Dying.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Sept. 25.—A despatch was received in this city last night from Pleasant Plains, Sangamon County, Ill., conveying the painful intelligence that the venerable Rev. Peter Cartwright, who has for several months been confined to his bed, at his home near that place with severe illness, was believed to be dying, and summoning his relatives living here to his bedside in the greatest possible haste.

Colonel N. M. Knapp, of Winchester, will deliver an address before the Grant and Wilson Club of this city next Monday evening. Colonel Knapp is an eloquent speaker, and will doubtless have a big audience to hear him.

The Warren County Fair.

MONMOUTH, Ill., Sept. 25.—The Warren County Fair opened yesterday, with the best prospects for success that ever were known since its organization. Every horse-stable and stall on the grounds is filled with stock that would do honor to any State Fair. The fine hog pen would not hold half the entries. There are a number of entries from Iowa, and every department is splendidly filled up. Lady Fox, Rhododendron, and many other celebrated trotters are here. The Byron and many other fine herds of cattle are on hand. The three-year-old trot, yesterday afternoon, was won by Sabey, owned by J. J. Smith, of Iowa. If the weather permits, the next three days will bring to Monmouth crowds the like of which was never known in this city.

J. A. Lord's dramatic troupe is here this week.

MISSOURI.

Kansas City Fair.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 25.—The Kansas City Exposition was largely attended to-day, and the number of entries swells up the list to over 1,500. The running, trotting, and pacing races did not amount to much in point of speed. The pacing race, being the best, was won by *Fleetwood* in 2:30.

To-morrow is the big trotting and running day, and 30,000 people are expected on the grounds.

Every department is full, and if the attendance for the remainder of the week will come up to the entries the fair will be the most successful ever held west of the Mississippi River.

To-morrow a purse of $1,500 is to be trotted for, and large premiums for running in comparison.

Heavy Verdict Against the Government—Accident by Lightning—Political.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 25.—In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, the case of Ewing & Pearce, of New York, against the United States Insurance Company, of St. Louis, for the value of burned property on the steamer Prospect, in the lower Mississippi River, during the war, the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiffs in the sum of $178,000. The case will probably be appealed to the United States Supreme Court.

During the prevalence of a very heavy storm last evening, E. H. Singleton, manager of the signal station here, while going up to the observatory to take observations of the storm, was struck by lightning, and remained insensible for some time, but was finally restored, and will be on duty again in a day or two.

E. O. Anderson has announced himself an independent candidate for Congress in the Twelfth District of this State.

INDIANA.

Wife Murder Near Fort Wayne.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Sept. 25.—A man named Heiber, residing about one mile south of this city, shot his wife last Saturday night, the ball taking effect in her shoulder. He was arrested and held to await the effects of the wound. Mrs. Heiber died last night from its effects. The dispute culminated in her death was about some property which she held in her own right, and refused to give up. He has frequently threatened to kill her unless she did so, and finally carried out his threats. The Grand Jury, which sits next week, will decide on his case.

WASHINGTON.

GENERAL HOWARD WANTED.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The Secretary of the Interior to-day received a letter from the Secretary of War requesting that Gen. O. O. Howard, now under orders of the Interior Department on a Peace Mission to the Indians of New Mexico, be ordered to report immediately at Louisville, Ky., to give testimony before the Court Martial now in session there. The necessary order was forwarded by telegraph to-day by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

POSTAL SERVICE.

Superintendent Bangs, of the Postal Railway Service estimates the increase in the number of miles of service for the present fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, will be about 10,000, against 8,000 for the last fiscal year.

Insane Asylum Burned.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 25.—The Northern Ohio Lunatic Asylum, situated at Newburg, O., seven miles from this city, caught fire at 1 o'clock to-day, caused by sparks from a small furnace used by men in tinning the roof near the dome of the building, and the flames spread so rapidly that the whole structure was on fire before the engines, which had been telegraphed for to this city, could arrive and stay the progress of the flames. By 4 o'clock the main or old portion of the building was completely destroyed, nothing being left except walls, some of which had already fallen. There were about six hundred inmates in the building at the time of the fire, all of whom are said to be safe. A number of these have escaped, and are now at large. All those who could be secured were locked up in the churches and other places in Newburg until better accommodation could be provided, which is now being done by placing as many as possible in the House of Correction, City Prison, Infirmary, and Jail of this city. Perhaps four hundred will be furnished temporary quarters in this way. The casualties are confined to the attaches of the Asylum and citizens of Newburg. Miss Walker, seamstress of the institution, was roasted alive almost in reach of friends, who could render her no assistance, on account of the heat and want of the proper facilities. Mr. Burgess, who went in the building to bring out a relative, has not been heard of, but it is hoped he is still safe. A boy, name unknown, had a leg broken, and was otherwise injured. He will probably die. Several others were badly burned. It is believed that three or four are lying in the *debris*, which is fifteen feet deep, and will require time to get the bodies out, if there are any. The extreme east and west wings of the Asylum are not entirely destroyed, the walls being in good condition. They can and will be speedily repaired. The culinary department, laundry, dining halls, engine room, mostly new, are not damaged. Loss not known, but will approximate to $350,000. There is said to be no insurance.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—For the New England States to-night southerly winds, cloudy weather, and rain, the former veering to westerly, with clearing weather over the western portion by Thursday afternoon, and over the eastern portion Thursday night. For the Middle States, on Thursday, westerly winds, falling temperature, and clear and clearing weather. For the South Atlantic States, southerly to westerly winds and cooler weather. For the Gulf States, winds veering to westerly. From Tennessee to Lake Erie, and the Upper Lakes, northwesterly and westerly winds and clear and cooler weather. The brisk and high winds over the Upper Lake region will probably diminish somewhat in force on Thursday. Cautionary signals continue at Milwaukee, Chicago, Grand Haven, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, and Oswego. The majority of the afternoon telegraph reports from the Lower Missouri Valley to Lakes Michigan and Superior are missing.

International Convention of Machinists and Blacksmiths.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 25.—At the session of the International Convention of Machinists and Blacksmiths to-day, John Fernsbatch, of Cleveland, O., was elected President.

The Finance Committee reported the total receipts of the Executive Department at $15,840; disbursements, $15,860. For the New York strike, receipts, $2,760; disbursements, $2,080; for the Insurance Department, receipts on policies, $199; disbursements, $177; number of members in good standing, 444. For the Treasury Department, receipts, $15,521; disbursements, $10,848. The report was accepted.

Illinois River Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Sept. 25.—RIVER—Arrived—nothing. Departed, steamer William Gardner with State scow and canalboat Zimmerman, the latter loaded with stone, all for Henry.

CANAL—Passed in, nothing. Passed out, Mermaid, with stone for Henry. Eight feet and two inches of water on the mitersill of lock fifteen.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Sept. 25.—PASSED UP—Prop. Araxes, barks Kate Darley, Louis, Gibraltar; schrs Kate Richmond, Kate Gillett, Boody, H. Johnson.

PASSED DOWN—None.

WIND—Southwest, fresh.